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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, JULY 14, 1869. NO. 258.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Dooley's Baking Powder.

No article has ever been introduced to the public in which the component parts entering into its composition are so perfectly pure and so nicely proportioned, that the same results follow with each trial. Not only is it cheaper, but the many testimonials in its favor pronounce it the best in use. Lovers of sweet, healthy biscuits, cakes, pastry, &c., should not fail to give the article a trial, as they will use no other thereafter. For sale by Grocers.

MWF

Country Merchants

Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Store.*

A Physician Writes to Mr. L. Hoff:

"I embrace the first opportunity to investigate it more thoroughly, having long felt the NEED of SUCH an ARTICLE in my PRACTICE as a SUBSTITUTE for ALE and LIQUORS, which are so much ADULTERATED," etc.

M'W'S

Pure Drugs.

It is a well known fact that Jos. Fleming, keeps constantly on hand the largest stock of pure drugs and genuine patent medicines, therefore do not forget that he disposes of the same at prices comparatively cheaper than any other establishment in the city. 81 Market street, corner of the Diamond. MTW

Buy Your White Lead and Paints

At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

Deserters' Claims for Bounties.

An Important Case for the Court of Claims—Secretary Boutwell's Purchases of Bonds—He Desires an Advance of Prices—The Pacific Railroad Question—Letter from Attorney General Hoar—Personal Matters—The City Tax Levy—Breeze Among the Colored Church People of Alexandria—Penalty for Voting the Conservative Ticket—The Trades' Unions and the Chinese.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 13, 1869.

Deserters' Claims for Bounties.

A very important case for the Court of Claims has just been made up, and will be brought to trial early in the next term of the Court. It grows out of a claim of deserters from our army during the war for bounties promised by the Government. This sort of demand go before the Second Comptroller, Brootheal, for settlement. The practice from the beginning has been to be governed by reports from army headquarters or the War Department, and persons treated there as deserters are to be treated by the Comptroller's office, which refuses to pay bounties. A considerable number of this class of persons, backed up by att orneys and claim agents, now set up that one ought to be deemed a deserter till he has been proved so before a court martial. The Comptroller resists this assertion, and some of the lawyers have made up a case for court. Mr. Brooks head has written a long letter to Assistant Attorney General Dickey, showing what the practice of the Government has been, and on what grounds it is founded. A decision against him, he says, would take at least twenty million dollars out of the Treasury.

A Wall Street Sensation.

Telegrams from New York to-day show that somebody made a good deal of excitement there by circulating a story that the Secretary of the Treasury would buy bonds above a certain figure for the bonds he has advertised to buy to-morrow. Inquiry of the Secretary shows this story to be entirely unfounded. He goes into the market just as other buyers do, and expects to pay market rates for his bonds. He expected they would advance on his order to purchase so heavily, and regards the fact that they do advance as a cheering sign of the times. He hopes they will further advance till they nearly or quite equal gold, so that he can initiate arrangements for a new bond at a lower rate of interest.

The Pacific Railroad Question.

Attorney General Hoar, in his letter to Secretary Boutwell on the question about the Union Pacific Railroad, says he has carefully considered the law and is confident that the line begins, as the railroad company have contended, at the one hundredth meridian, the line from Omaha to that point being treated as one of the branches. The Treasury had declined issuing any more bonds till this question was settled.

Personal Items.

The President does not get away from here for Long Branch till Thursday.

General Ames, Governor of Mississippi, is expected to-morrow.

Secretary Rawlins goes to Connecticut to-morrow evening.

General Sherman leaves on Saturday or Monday for New Hampshire, to be gone a fortnight.

Secretary Robeson and Vice Admiral Porter are going to take a cruise along the coast shortly.

Secretary Fish is going North next week. Chief Justice Chase is going as soon as he gets through with the Yerger case.

The Tax Levy Ordinance

For the coming year was put through both branches of the City Council last evening. The rate of taxation is one dollar and forty cents per hundred dollars of valuation, of which forty cents are for school purposes. The bill is expected to yield about one and a quarter million dollars. The rate is ten cents lower than last year, but the valuation is a great deal higher.

Intolerance.

One of the colored church societies in Alexandria held a meeting last evening to see what should be done with church members who voted the Conservative ticket in the State election. The church treasurer was among the offenders, and was punished by removal from office. A long and excited debate followed on the question of turning all offenders out of church. Action was not reached.

The Chinese Question.

One of the evening papers says a joint meeting of all the Trades' Unions of this city is soon to be called, to take into consideration the great influx of Chinese emigrants to this country. The officers of the National Workingmen's Union have lately addressed letters to various Trades' Unions throughout the country, calling their attention to the matter, and asking advice.

WASHINGTON, July 13.

INTERNAL REVENUE RECEIPTS.

The internal revenue receipts to-day were $820,000.

APPOINTMENT DECLINED.

Secretary Boutwell this morning received a telegram from Gen. Osborne, recently appointed Supervisor for Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, declining the appointment.

CONSUL AT MALTA.

L. T. Adams, of New York, has been appointed Consul at Malta.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Attorney General Hoar has decided that the commencement of the main line of the Pacific Railroad is at the one hundredth meridian of longitude west from Greenwich, and terminates at the eastern boundary of California.

THE GREAT DECATUR COTTON CASE,

Involving the value of 1,500 bales of cotton, has just been decided against the Government at Memphis, Tenn. Secretary Boutwell telegraphed to-day to the United States counsel at that city to carry the case up either to the United States Supreme or the United states Circuit Court on appeal or writ of error.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

The following are the customs receipts at the ports named from July 1st to July 10th, inclusive: Boston, $441,683; New York, $2,941,409; Philadelphia, $253,376; Baltimore, $252,795; New Orleans, June 21st to July 3d, $111,308; San Francisco, June 11th to June 30th, $238,224; total, $4,202,863.

REAPPOINTED.

Secretary Boutwell has reappointed T. J. Kinsella special agent of the Treasury Department. This is the gentleman who recently investigated the New Orleans customs frauds.

A ROSE-COLORED VIEW OF THE INDIAN QUESTION.

Vincent Colyer, Secretary to the United States Indian Commission, organized at Cooper Institute a year ago, says he visited and closely inspected thirty-one tribes in their wigwams and native homes, numbering nearly 66,000 souls, located in Kansas, the Indian Territory, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona and Colorado. Some of the tribes are the most warlike and troublesome in the country, others more civilized. Among them all he was received, and in many cases with marked hospitality in nearly all the tribes visited school teachers and farming tools were found, and all the journey he did not see a case of drunkenness, witness a single act of violence, or hear a blasphemous word by an Indian. He believes that by patient efforts all the tribes can be civilized, and that in less than two years we will have heard the last of Indian outrages. A deep religious feeling pervaded nearly all their conversations and councils.

TEXAS AND MISSISSIPPI ELECTIONS.

Notwithstanding the reported efforts to induce the President to fix an early day for the elections in Mississippi and Texas, there seems to be no doubt he will designate the fourth Tuesday of November as the day for holding said elections. Nothing was said on the subject in the Cabinet meeting to-day.

One of Colonel Ryan's Cuban command has escaped from the encampment on Gardner's Island, and with two or three others who have become dissatisfied with the way things were arranged, has come to New York city. The men say that they have been generally enjoying themselves on Gardner's Island, but that ill feeling has been engendered between Colonel Coerler and a portion of the recruits from Virginia, owing to the Colonel's political sentiments. Colonels Ryan and Coerler secrete themselves at night, and place guards around the island to warn them of the approach of suspicious vessels.

NEWS SUMMARY

BY TELEGRAPH.

John Reach, in the employ of Mr. Harrington, shoemaker, on Staten Island, while in a frenzy state of drunkenness, entered the chamber of Emma, a beautiful daughter of Mr. Harrington, aged fifteen years, and cut her throat from ear to ear, causing her death in a few moments. He then fled to the shop, where he cut his own throat, immediately expiring.

It is stated that an expedition of over two hundred men, with a large quantity of arms and ammunition, successfully sailed from some point on Long Island, yesterday morning, for Cuba.

A sharp riot occurred in the Bowery, New York, Monday evening, between a party of Orangemen, who had been celebrating the anniversary of the battle of the Boyne, and some Catholic spectators. The melee became fierce and general at one time, but the police managed to restore quiet after twenty or thirty persons had been injured—none seriously.

Accountants have been busy recently counting up the assets in the Treasury of New York, on the occasion of the installation of General Butterfield as Assistant Treasurer. The currency, notes and gold pieces were all counted, dollar after dollar, and the gold bars weighed, the whole footing up $102,757,418 29.

Work is to be commenced immediately on the new bridge across the Missouri river at Leavenworth, Kansas.

The Leavenworth *Bulletin* has an article stating that as soon as the gauge on the Missouri Pacific Railroad is reduced to correspond with other roads in that section, through trains for the Missouri river, the Gulf and the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroads will be made up in this city instead of Kansas City as heretofore. Trains will be made up at Leavenworth running through to Chicago, *via* the bridge at Kansas city to Cameron and Quincy without change or delay.

Monday evening Warner Colburn, Vice President of the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad Company, was arrested in New York for alleged violation of an injunction restraining the officers of the company from issuing stock for the completion of the road. The violation of the injunction is charged to have consisted in the transfer of the company's transfer books from New York to Toledo. Mr. Colburn was promptly released on bail. It is said warrants have been issued for the arrest of the directors.

The Toronto *Daily Telegraph* says: Hon. Mr. Rose is about to retire from the Cabinet, and Sir John A. McDonald or Sir Geo. E. Cartin will succeed him as Finance Minister.

The Paris cew will row at the regatta at Toronto on the 7th of August. The Montreal and Ottawa and an American crew are also entered.

The Orangemen celebrated the 12th by a grand gathering at St. Catharines, Canada, Monday. About forty lodges joined in the procession. Hon. J. H. Cameron, Grand Master, and others delivered addresses. Everything passed off peacably.

The Third Reformed Church, on Filbert street, Philadelphia, was damaged $10,000 by fire yesterday.

The walls of the coal depot of the Troy Gas Company fell in yesterday morning from weight of coal, and falling upon red hot retorts, a fire was kindled. Fortunately it was extinguished before the flames attained much headway. Loss five to ten thousand dollars; insured.

Mr. C. Koopmanship, from San Francisco, in five days, arrived in St. Louis yesterday morning, and left in the afternoon to attend the special convention at Memphis. Mr. K. is a Hollander by birth, but is an old resident of California. He has for some years been an important part in that State during the last ten years in the importation of Coolie laborers from Asia to the Pacific coast. In that time he has made six voyages to China, bringing over in his several cargoes additions in person to the deputy, not less than fifty thousand Chinamen, who have settled in different portions of California. He also supplied about 10,000 to the Union Central Pacific Railroad Company. He says the Chinamen who are now on the Pacific coast are receiving as much or more in the way of monthly wages than they can get in the Southern States, and that the demand which the Memphis Convention is silent to inaugurate against the further importations of Coolies direct from their Asiatic homes. If the system there spoken of Memphis be satisfactory, he will engage to enter at once into a contract to supply as many of them across the Pacific ocean and thence direct to Southern lands.

The Staf Temperance Convention met at Saratoga, yesterday, and passed resolutions urging temperance men to vote for none but temperance men for office, and that they should demand of the next Legislature an act allowing a majority of voters in any city or town to prohibit sales of intoxicating liquors.

A Woman's Suffrage Convention met at Saratoga yesterday. Miss Anthony, as temporary Chairman, said the Convention was to organize a Suffrage Association to obtain for women the right to vote. Miss M. Davis addressed the Convention, followed by Miss Anthony.

An unseemly contention like that which occurred at Montreal, took place yeterday between the different national societies, in the presentation of addresses to the Governor General at Quebec. The Governor General calmly claimed precedence; the others objected, but offered to draw lots. This was refused and the Governor General ended the dispute, refused to receive any of them.

The work on the North Missouri Railroad bridge at St. Charles, which was suspended in part by the high water, has been resumed, and is being pushed with force and vigor. The damages to the work will not exceed $10,000, including the labor that was employed for about two weeks protecting embankments and keeping the works clear of it. It was a very beautiful and appropriate address by that gentleman, by Capt. J. B. Eades. Fourth, "The American flag," response by Hon. Carl Schurz. Fifth, "The State of Missouri and city of St. Louis," sentiment by Hon. O. D. Stanard. Sixth, "Our commercial relations with North America," response by Hon. Jas. J. Lindley.

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Ohio River at Ironton.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., July 12 1869.

Boats down to-day: Fleetwood, at five P. M. Up: Ohio No. 4 at two P. M., and Edinburg at eight P. M. River stationary. Weather clear and hot.

H.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, July 13—10 P. M.

At the Open Board in the afternoon the grain markets were more active, prices were firmer and a shade higher. No. 2 spring wheat selling at $1 20@$ 1 20½ cash or buyer August, and $1 20½@$1 21 seller August, and $1 20½@$1 21 seller September, with a very beautiful and appropriate address by that gentleman, by Capt. J. B. Eades. Fourth, "The American flag," response by Hon. Carl Schurz. Fifth, "The State of Missouri and city of St. Louis," sentiment by Hon. O. D. Stanard. Sixth, "Our commercial relations with North America," response by Hon. Jas. J. Lindley.

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KANSAS.

Particulars of the Late Flood at Paoli.

LEAVENWORTH, July 13.—The *Times and Conservative* publishes a full report of the great flood at Paoli, Kansas. Only two deaths by drowning are known to have occurred. The loss of property is very great. Three men, who swam for their lives in a house thirty feet, carrying off houses, mills, fences, everything capable of floating. Paoli looked like an island in a lake. Two county bridges were swept away and many hogs and cattle drowned. The crops on the Upper Patapsco are suffered severely. The flood subsided on Monday nearly as rapidly as it rose. Many heroic deeds were performed in saving the lives of those in peril.

ST. LOUIS.

Banquet to Hon. Henry T. Blow.

ST. LOUIS, July 13.—The complimentary banquet to Hon. Henry T. Blow, of this city, on the eve of his departure to assume the position of Minister to Brazil, which is being given at the Southern Hotel to-night, is a very brilliant affair. Large numbers of personal friends and many distinguished gentlemen from abroad are present. The large dining room of the Southern Hotel is handsomely decorated, and a fine band, drawn from the leading musical talent of the city, celebrated musicians of this city, discourse delightful music. Among those present is Lotheruller D. J. G. Marchaues, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Brazilian Empire.

The following were the regular toasts on the occasion, the responses to which were spontaneous, pointed, appropriate and eloquent, and elicited hearty applause: First, "The President of the United States," response by Hon. John S. Phelps. Second, "The Emperor of Brazil," response by the Brazilian Minister. Third, "Our honored guest, H. Blow," response by Hon. Carl Schurz. A very beautiful and appropriate address by that gentleman, by Capt. J. B. Eades. Fourth, "The American flag," response by Hon. Carl Schurz. Fifth, "The State of Missouri and city of St. Louis," sentiment by Hon. O. D. Stanard. Sixth, "Our commercial relations with North America," response by Hon. Jas. J. Lindley.

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THE CHINESE LABOR.

THE CONVENTION AT MEMPHIS.

Large Number in Attendance—Isham G. Harris Presides—Order of Business for To-Day.

MEMPHIS, June 13.—The Chinese labor convention was called to order at 11 o'clock, at Greenlaw Opera House, by W. H. Cherry, President of the Chamber of Commerce. After prayer by Rev. Tuggle, Charles Kortecht was chosen temporary Chairman, and responded in a brief address, setting forth the objects of the convention, showing the great necessity for cheap labor in order to develope the resources of the country.

Col. Leon Trousdale was chosen temporary Secretary. A committee of one from each State represented, to report on permanent organization, was appointed, as follows: South Carolina, Dr. Greer; Tennessee, E. M. Apperson; Mississippi, Gen. Miles; Georgia, Dr. F. F. Taber; Alabama, Col. Gus. Henry; Louisiana, Judge W. H. Sutton; Arkansas, T. C. Hemingway; Missouri, Col. M. Walsh; California, C. W. Wecker; Kentucky, D. G. Reed.

Col. J. W. Clapp, of Memphis, then delivered an exhaustive address, in which he first denied that the object of the meeting was antagonistic to white or black labor, but showed that in England the proportion of area was six acres to every man, while in the eleven Southern States it was twenty-six acres.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported as permanent Chairman Governor Isham G. Harris, of Tennessee, who, on taking the chair, briefly responded, saying they had met for action and not for talking. A long list of vice presidents and secretaries was then adopted.

A committee of five was appointed on order of business, as follows: Judge Fulton, Louisiana; Gus. A. Berry, Alabama; Robertson Tapp, Tennessee; J. C. Flournoy, Arkansas; Mr. Spears, Mississippi.

After some unimportant business the committee reported the following order of business: First, a committee to consider the most practical means of inducing labor from China or India, as the population best suited to our climate, of which J. W. Clapp was appointed chairman. After the appointment of committees on transportation, finance and immigration, a telegram was received from St. Louis, saying Koopman Schoop would be here to-morrow.

The Convention adjourned until ten o'clock to-morrow.

The meeting was very large, and represents the capital of the southwest. Delegates are constantly arriving.

CUBA.

Escape of Col. Ryan's Expedition.

Death of Our Consul at Santiago de Cuba—An American Vessel Detained at Porto Rico—The Execution of Wyeth and Other Americans at Santiago de Cuba.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Rumors are current in the United States Marshal's office that Colonel Ryan and his men succeeded in running the blockade of Gardiner's Island last night, and are on the way to Cuba. No official information is received, but the report is quite generally credited.

HAVANA, July 13.—Mr. Stedman, Consul of the United States at Santiago de Cuba, died in that city on the 5th inst.

The American steamer Hero has arrived at Porto Rico from the Bay of Samana, She is detained by the authorities on the charge of complicity in being employed by the rebels.

NEW YORK, July 13.—The steamer Vessel which arrived here yesterday direct from Santiago de Cuba, brings the first news of the young Wyeth, of Hollsburg, Pa., who was executed by the Spanish on the 21st ult. He was in the city on business, and was one of the people leading five men out to be shot, and followed the line of procession. He took up a gun, threw it to a wall, and shot in the back. Wyeth died bravely, receiving five bullets in the head and heart.

In a letter to Eugene Casiner, a Cuban friend in New York, Wyeth says: "I am to be shot at seven o'clock this morning. I was sentenced about twenty o'clock last night. We came on the vessel which we have been shot except three, who are to be executed with me this morning. Tell my folks up in Memphis I am pleased you will never see me again on earth."

Mr. Wyeth was a telegraph operator, not more than twenty-one years of age, and was highly respected by all who knew him.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

The Fierce Democracy in the Broil

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

RED HOT TIMES.

Cass and Packer Stripped and in the Ring.

Hancock Fails to Put in an Appearance.

Jail Birds from Allegheny.

A Rich Candidate and Scramble for His Money.

Graphic Account of Night Before the Battle.

The Situation at Midnight—The City Saturated with Democracy, and the Democracy Saturated with Whisky—Cass Stock Going Up—His Nomination Probable—The Supreme Judgeship—An Avalanche of Platforms—A Subscription to Send the Pittsburgh Roughs Home.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

HARRISBURG, PA., July 13, 1869.

The crowd is very great and the excitement intense. All the hotels are overflowing; chairs are at a premium, and lounges an impossibility. The Pittsburgh excursionists arrived last night, accompanied by about one hundred of the worst roughs the city boasts. Many of them are familiar in the Quarter Sessions. The Pittsburgh roughs had a row on the outside cass fighting, but promise a counter balance to-night in an importation of worse character from Philadelphia. These Pittsburgh roughs have disgraced their patrons by drunkenness and disorder. They bully the saloon keepers, levy contributions of whisky and usurp the sidewalks. There is a general feeling that some of them will remain compulsory guests at the Dauphin county jail.

Delegations have been pouring in since morning—all for Cass and Packer, with the single exception of a club from Reading, bearing a banner inscribed "Ohio gave us Rosecrans, let Pennsylvania give us our Hancock." This has been the only Hancock manifestation. The Packer men are in force from Philadelphia, and the Democratic and Union counties are well organized and abundantly supplied with materials of war in the shape of money, whisky and boisterous Democracy. They paraded last night, and when they came to Stewen on the Government and people of the United States, bringing over this sentiment that the Hon. Mr. Blow will realize perfectly the wishes of both countries.

The fatty took up at late hour, after one of the grandest feasts of reason and flowing of soul that has ever taken place for a long time.

Notwithstanding a stiff breeze all day, this has been the warmest day of the season, the mercury at 8 A. M., 9 A. M. at noon, and 8 P. M.

BALTIMORE.

The Northeastern Sengerbund.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—There was a general rehearsal this morning at Maryland Institute by all the societies preparatory to the concert to-night at the same place. Over 7,000 persons engage in singing to-night.

After the conclusion of the prize singing last night, a number of entertainments and balls took place in various parts of the city in honor of the visiting societies. The Germania Mennerchor of Baltimore gave a banquet at Rach's Hall, at which societies from Richmond, Va., Columbus, O., New York and Cincinnati, O., were present.

The judges of the prize singing last night, appointed by the executive committee of the Sengerbund, were Professors H. Enchow, Timm, Boernstein and Bergner, of New York. Their decision and award is not yet made Public.

BALTIMORE, July 13.—The rehearsal and concert to-night is advertised, and all surprise fear from rain in a few hours. There was a meeting of delegates for the Twelfth District, held this afternoon at Rach's Hall, in 1871. Many resolutions were passed in regard to the organization of an army of Sengerbunders and many hogs and cattle drowned. The crops on the Upper Patapsco are suffered severely. The flood subsided on Monday nearly as rapidly as it rose. Many heroic deeds were performed in saving the lives of those in peril.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Church Bill Read the Third Time in the House of Lords and Passed—Further Amendments Adopted—Concurrent Endowments—Protest from Earl Derby—The French Senate to be Convoked—Resignation of the Ministers—The New Cable Cut and Buoyed—A Bishop Sentenced to Imprisonment in Austria—The Serving Constitution Received with Enthusiasm—A Decisive Battle in South America—The Allies Victorious—Fight Between Miners at Sheffield, England—Reorganization of the Spanish Cabinet—Relations of England and China.

The Church Bill Passed.

LONDON, July 13.—The debate on the Irish church bill was resumed in the House of Lords last evening. Earl Clanearty moved that the bill be read a third time three months hence. He opened the debate in a speech in support of his mot on. He admitted that the verdict of the country in the late elections was favorable to the bill, but the details were then unknown to the people. He believed if the matter were tested now the bill would be rejected.

Earl Derby said beyond opposing the second reading he had contented himself by giving a silent vote. His objections to the bill were not removed. He was opposed on principle to disestablishment and disendowment. Even with the amendments introduced the established church was left with a miserable pittance, absolutely insufficient for her purpose. He would vote for the amendments if pressed, but he advised their withdrawal, so as to throw the responsibility of rejecting reasonable amendments on the Commons. He hoped the Lords would firmly resist all attempts of the Commons to modify the amendments.

Further discussion ensued, after which Earl Clanearty's amendment was withdrawn.

Earl Derby announced his intention to submit a protest against the bill.

The bill was then read the third time, and the question recurred, "shall the bill pass?"

The Duke of Somerset moved as an amendment the omission of the clause permitting Bishops to be retained in their seats, and spoke in favor of his motion.

Earl De Grey, on the part of the Government, supported the amendment.

Lord Cairns opposed any alteration of the amendments. He thought no greater anomaly to allow Bishops to retain seats than the bill itself, which is altogether an anomaly and full of novelties.

Earl Carnarvon supported the amendment. He urged the point that if the Bishops be allowed to keep seats, the substance would have gone but the shadow be retained. He thought it better that the measure be final and complete.

Lord Hatherly urged the inconsistency of the retention of seats to Bishops when the qualification was gone.

After further debate the Lords divided with the following result: For the amendment, 187; against, 82. The amendment was greeted with continued cheering from the ministerial benches.

Lord Cairns moved the insertion of a proviso for furnished residence and glebes for Catholic and Presbyterian clergy, and introduced the subject of concurrent endowment. Lord Houghton thought the requirement produced the impression that this was to give religious equality. The bill did not. He would support the proposal for concurrent endowment.

The Duke of Somerset thought the bill ought to be liberal to Catholics and Protestants, which the bill was not liberal enough. It was a little generously. The Commons in their amendments professed to give generously, but unfortunately their liberality was all one-sided. He supported the motion.

Earl of Kimberly opposed the motion on the ground that it was contrary to the pledges given by the Liberal party at the general election.

Earl Granard also opposed the amendment. The Catholic literarchy was not prepared to accept the state endowments. It was impossible to find a middle course. Must it be either at the expense of consistency and good faith. What the Irish Catholics wanted was the disestablishment and disendowment of the establishment, and the Liberal party would be true to this principle. Their decision and award is not yet made Public.

The Earl of

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 14, 1869.

ONE of the first things the Virginia Legislature—as the result of the late election—will do, will be to ratify the Fifteenth Amendment. An election which carries with it such results assurredly cannot be much of a Democratic triumph.

IT is predicted that General ROSECRANS will decline the tender of a nomination for Governor of Ohio from the Democrats. He is in Mexico in the capacity of diplomatic representative. The *Commoner*, a representative weekly paper in Ohio, says:

> We do not, by any means, consider the ticket settled so far as the head of it stands. General Rosecrans may choose to make the canvass as a candidate for Governor, but we are at a loss to know what he can say, or how answer the honest objection to his public character and his military antecedents. We shall reserve ourselves in judgment till the General has spoken, and the voters taken a serious view of the prospects before them.

THE idea of putting Chinese into our coal mines has been started. The immediate reason is, they never strike or form combinations, but live up to their agreements. Organizations to oppose the new emigration are already talked about; but this opposition will be as ineffectual as it would be to the lapse of time and progression in human affairs. The Pacific Road and the steamships sailing from San Francisco to the Orizental waters, have done the business. We have only to accept the results, concerning which the past should be sufficiently assuring.

WE are sorry to hear that the new cable is likely to fall into the hands of the old company, if it has not already done so. If such be the fact probably no further opposition to the landing of the American end need be expected. Such a result has long been plotted for, and perhaps, in the nature of things, was to be expected. But since the knowledge of ocean cable laying has been so far perfected as to render it almost as certain as building land telegraphs, no single company can expect long to hold possession of lightning communication between the Old and New Worlds. The solution of the difficulty will be the laying of an American cable, and should the report that the new one has been gobbled up prove correct, we shall expect to hear of another enterprise being put on foot in this country.

THE name of Gen. HANCOCK has been freely used in connection with the nomination to be made by the Democrats who meet in State Convention at Harrisburg to-day. That he would, if nominated for Governor, readily accept has been confidently asserted. But we are persuaded that there is no warrant for this. On the contrary, we feel authorized to say that quite lately the General has written to his personal friends in this State, declaring that it is his settled purpose not to leave the army for a political office. This view of the case is confirmed by the following from the St. Paul *Pioneer*, of July 8th:

> We are not authorized to speak for Gen. Hancock, who is now absent on the Upper Mississippi river, on a tour of observation through the country of his military department, of which he is commanding general. But from conversations with his friends and members of his staff, we are led to the belief that he does not desire the Democratic nomination for Governor of Pennsylvania, and that he would probably decline it, if it was tendered to him.

PHILADELPHIA'S OPPORTUNITIES

The New York *Journal of Commerce* complains that the Railroads connecting the seaboard with the West discriminate unjustly in charges of freights from different points, and reproaches "the VANDERBILTS and Fisks, and other gentry of this breed," with being "totally unscrupulous." It moreover threatens to reach them through the only means through which they can be made to feel—the pocket. To prove the charge of unjust discrimination the *Journal* prints the following as the relative charges per hundred weight by all rail, and by part steam to Chicago:

	All rail. Cents.	Steam. Cents.
From Boston	27	30
From Baltimore	25	30
From Philadelphia	28	30
From New York	26	31

The *Journal* proceeds commenting on the above as follows:

> The item named includes three cents dockage, but we intend the table to be exact, and have taken pains to verify the figures. It will be seen that the freight on butter is not alone against New York, a barrel of sugar, weighing 230 lbs., sent from Boston via New York, to Chicago, pays more than twice freight, while if it goes from here (saving the whole expense of race from Boston to this place) by the same route it costs one dollar and twenty-two cents; and if from Philadelphia, eighty-four cents. By other lines ranging here or through Philadelphia, the latter city reverses this process. Thus freight sent from here by canal to Philadelphia, consigned to a Philadelphia house, can be carted and handled and then go forward over the Pennsylvania Central at a lower rate than if sent by the same route direct, without such a lobito the Quaker city. The discrimination in favor of in freight does not inure to the Chicago buyer or nor western customer. It simply enables Philadelphia chants in the favored locality to sell to the west at a larger profit, since they can deliver at the same price, and still make more money."

The Philadelphia *Gazette* is inclined to question the accuracy of the above figures; so far as the Pennsylvania Central is concerned it knows that they are not correct. Still it says Philadelphia should be satisfied. "The most discontented," says our contemporary, "never have demanded better terms than we now have, and it is our own fault if we do not embrace the chance to extend our trade in the West." As to eastward bound freights from Chicago, the following table is given:

CHICAGO TO	Flour per bbl.	Wheat per bush.	Corn per bush.	Oats per bush.	Barley per bush.	Rye per bush.	Corn meal per bbl.	Pork per bbl.	Lard per 100 lbs.	Cut meats per 100 lbs.	Tallow per 100 lbs.	Whisky per gal.	Live hogs per 100 lbs.	Cattle per head.	Sheep per head.	Horses per head.
Boston	80	55	$1 10	55	70	70	80	$2 50	$2 50	$2 50	$2 50	50	$2 50	$10 00	$2 00	$50 00
New York	72	45	90	45	55	55	72	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	40	2 00	8 00	1 50	40 00
Philadelphia	72	45	90	45	55	55	72	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	40	2 00	8 00	1 50	40 00
Harrisburg	72	45	90	45	55	55	72	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	40	2 00	8 00	1 50	40 00
Baltimore	72	45	90	45	55	55	72	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	40	2 00	8 00	1 50	40 00
Pittsburgh	45	30	90	45	55	55	72	2 00	2 00	2 00	2 00	40	2 00	8 00	1 50	40 00

Now, with so much in her favor Philadelphia ought to take the place of New York as regards the commerce of the country, inland and ocean. If she does not, as the paper we have quoted remarks, it will be her own fault. We shall watch with interest for the transformation scene.

COME AGAIN.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* argues in favor of the right of a nation to repudiate its debt, and declares unequivocally that it is in favor of the repudiation of our national debt rather than pay it in coin. This champion of Democracy would have been much frank had it come out squarely for repudiation at any rate; for this is what is meant. The worst of scamps trumps up some excuse or other for the worst of crimes. He has a way of putting his case, and never, unless in view of the halter, confesses outright. The habitual drunkard's plea of habitual thirst is a sample piece o ingenuity which might serve the repudiators who talk about coin and greenbacks. They have a thirst for the thing—a chronic disposition not to be honest. Their talk about the burden which the debt inflicts on "the toiling millions" would serve any man who found it inconvenient to pay. Were the doctrine to obtain, and the rule of honor and honesty be disregarded, there would be a summary squaring of accounts, and much the sentiment expressed to sugar over the universal rascality. To this sentimental resort the *Enquirer* betakes itself. The debt *is* "oppressive." It *does* impose a "heavy burden" on the present generation, which is likely to be felt by the generation to come. The debt in every light is incontestably what there it is. We contracted it, and what we got by it is worth all it cost. The quibble about paying in greenbacks or coin don't change the matter. Almost any debt can be quibbled about. Sometimes quibbles are successful in a la wsuit, but naked dishonesty is never rubbed out, or moral obligations extinguished. The declaration of the *Enquirer*, that rather than pay the debt in coin it will be the "open and undisguised advocate of repudiation," is the proof of downright scoundrelism—a plank which the Democratic organ in question seems anxious to thrust into the Democratic platform in other States, as it is already in the platform of the party in Ohio.

We hope that it will not weary in its efforts. The country needs to be made conscious that the question is to be fought out, most likely at the Presidential election. That this will be the issue then has been frequently predicted. The Ohio platform, with its repudiation plank, is hailed by the *World*, the central organ of the party, as "a dexterous instance of adapting the plan of the battle to the nature of the ground on which it is to be fought." Nowhere in the Democratic party, at least so far as its leaders and press are concerned, is the idea of repudiation, either when hinted at or openly avowed, as by the *Enquirer*, rebuked or dissented from.

It is well to observe the signs. People are apt to think that an evil design is abandoned when it is only held in abeyance. If there lives a man heretofore acting with the Republicans, who meditates the giving of aid and comfort to the Democratic party, let him look before he leaps. It he is for the Democracy of Repudiation, let him not hesitate, but let go by all means, and at once. But let him not say one word about honor or honesty.

THAT was a sensible little speech which Secretary ROBESON made to those who paid their respects to him the other day. In the fewest words, it answers the complaints of those who seem to think that the chief end of government is to give them and their favorites the offices. Words were never more truly uttered nor was a fact more clearly stated than by the new Secretary when he said: "With the startling announcement, no profession of a splendid policy, the administration of Gen. GRANT endeavors quietly, persistently and honestly to perform each day duties which it each day finds before it, and trusts itself without reserve to the intelligence of the people, and acting in harmony with other branches of the Government, the Executive Department hopes to be able in the fullness of time to present a country restored in all its parts, credit re-established, industry reinvigorated through all channels of national prosperity, with its honor untarnished at home and abroad." A President and an administration of which so much can be said, and with an entire certainty of having its truthfulness instantly recognized, will surely not be disturbed by the complaints of disappointed office-seekers. We have heard a good deal about appointments that will "vitalize" the Republican organization. As we understand the popular mind, the appointment of no thousand men would have the vitalizing effect of truths like those uttered by the new head of the Navy.

The Beaver and Washington Senatorial Question.

The Beaver *Argus* gives place to what the Washington county papers say relative to the alleged corruption to procure the nomination of Mr. Rutan for the Senate in that District, and agrees with the *Reporter* that the Executive Committee of Washington county should "take immediate steps to investigate the charges made, in order that justice may be done to all parties, and the people be enabled to act understandingly in the premises." To this the *Argus* adds the following comments:

> "This is clearly the proper course to be taken in the matter. The charges made are of a character that intimidate very grave ones, and as the whole subject appears to be much better understood in Washington county than here we shall wait the proposed investigation with no little anxiety. If the accusations are shown to be false and had their origin in party opposition or private malice, we shall, as plainly indicated last week, give the Republican ticket our hearty support, including Mr. Rutan for the Senate. If on the other hand these charges are not met and their falsity made apparent, we do not now see how we can do less than insist upon Mr. Rutan's withdrawal from the ticket, and urge the substitution of a new candidate in his stead. We shall therefore permit the subject to rest until our Washington county friends bring out all the facts in the case."

The President and the Virginia Election.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* furnishes the following: The attitude of the President on the Virginia election results from what is misunderstood, in this: that he hopes the results of the future will abundantly justify the promise of the present; that the progress thus far made toward securing the admission of the State, the enforcement of the laws, the protection of person and property, and freedom of opinion, is encouraging; but he knows difficulties, not far from anxiety that these results, now so near accomplishment, may yet be jeopardized by the activity and the demands of the extremist which has been so instrumental in the election, which so justly values the fruits of the revolution, and which still exerts power and influence, and fosters prejudice and passion, as its days go by. The President has faith that the business interests of Virginia, and the necessities of the time, may overturn and neutralize the influence which gets its inspiration from a remote past. Hence, that a long organization to the State will largely aid this result, and protection to person and property, and tolerance of opinion, are necessary to foster in migration. So far as the President's sympathies with the Conservative element are, however, concerned, notwithstanding all that has been said, that if he had had a vote in the recent election he would have cast it for the Wells ticket and the expurgated Constitution.

BY the construction of the Pacific Railroad, the great silver producing State, Nevada, is brought within three days' travel of the States east of the Mississippi. The mines are, however, located from twenty to two hundred miles south of the line, but there can be no doubt, indeed it has been for years, perhaps months, lateral branches will join the main trunk from all directions. The main reliance of Nevada will be its minerals, and especially its silver, and this will soon make it one of the most populous and wealthy States of the Union. Only of about six years' growth, it is already outstripping its western neighbor, California, whose population has only 560,000 souls in twenty years. Up to the present time, it has had no railroad to connect it with Sacramento, and no means of transportation better than pack mules, and yet the whole region is dotted with cities, towns and settlements, and enterprising pioneers are rapidly pushing their investigations into every accessible region.

IN 1823 a man named Daniel Bumgardner arrived in Fremont, Ohio, from Pennsylvania. He lived with J. G. Rideout, of Ballville township, for nine years. He was not at all communicative, but by close attention could be learned of his previous history. In 1832 he built himself a hut on the bank of the Sandusky river, near the residence of James Storey, in which he lived about a few days ago, when, being quite sick, he desired to be taken to Mr. Moore's house, where he died on Sunday, June 27, aged eighty-four. A few days ago, Mr. Rideout being in the part of Pennsylvania from which Bumgardner came, he made inquiries for his friends, and found that he was a man of family, and that his wife and children resided on a fine farm and were in good circumstances. It seems that Bumgardner left his family and friends to leave them, without giving them a day's notice, or making any special effort, and that they did not know where he was. A few years ago a son of the old man came to see him, but he would not hold any conversation with him. He was universally known all over Fremont as the Hermit near Moore's.

Two blocks of the Fifth avenue, New York, have been awarded as a test for concrete pavement. A mixture is made of gravel, tar, asphaltum, and other ingredients of that nature, and spread to the thickness of about three inches upon the old stone pavement. This mass is then rolled with a common garden roller, and in the course of a few days becomes as hard and as tough as leather, retaining the smoothness of a first-class gravel walk. The two blocks we have mentioned will be thrown open to travel on Wednesday, and if the new pavement sustains the wear of horse and wheels as has that of other cities, and other places, it will deserve to be classed among the great inventions of the age. It is comfortable, noiseless, and we have cheap, and is pleasant alike for those who have occasion to drive over it and for the occupant of dwellings fronting upon it.

GEN. BOYNTON, in the San Francisco letter to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, relates a bit of army history, Gen. Halleck being the authority. It is to the effect that on the advance of Thomas slowly—too slowly, it was thought—but surely making his preparation to smash Hood, whose army was lying before Nashville, Gen. Grant requested the President to come to Louisville immediately; that President Lincoln, Secretary Stanton and Gen. Halleck, believing that such a step would be unjust and injurious, it was agreed that Gen. Halleck should packet it to Grant for a few days, and that meanwhile Thomas completed his arrangements, moved on the enemy and defeated him disastrously. This being published, Grant sent for the journals of November last, and found that the vote of Nashville was 2,700 majority against the Convention, and that he would probably decline it, if it was tendered to him.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

Liberal French View of the Situation.

Under the title of *L'Europe Malade* the following article has appeared at Paris from the pen of Emile de Girardin:

> Fifteen years ago the Emperor Nicholas in conversation one evening with the British Ambassador, Lord Seymour, used a phrase, in reference to the Turkish Government which has since been much used and abused. If it were possible for the father of Alexander II to come among us he would no doubt be astonished to discover that the moribund of 1854 is not dead, but is going on favorably. But if he fancied, turning his eyes from Constantinople on the different parts of Europe, he would be frightened at the morbid symptoms which appear in all the nations, and in all the governments. The "sick man" of to-day would be more than the Ottoman empire—he would be the entire of Europe. Scarcely out of the infernal crisis of the five nights, June 7-11 (the election days—as far as France throws her eyes around her she sees nothing on all sides but uneasiness, perturbations, political and social troubles—these are no other than the street disturbances, or mental inquietudes, Italy has given her parody of our recent encounter with a Bonaparte, particularly remarkable. The streets of Milan have presented for many days together the aspect of the boulevard de Belleville. Turin, Naples, Bergamo and Reggio have also had their *emeutes* in imitation, with the same physiognomy, the same details, and the same catastrophes. Tranquility is re-established apparently, but, as the *Opinion Nationale* says, a general *coup* has ensued, lasting an hour.
>
> As Judge Trumbull was bidding adieu to Mr. Young, the latter remarked that, on returning to Congress, he might hear of some persons being out of the Territory, and, if so, he hoped he might be sure it would be for just and good reason. It such Federal officials should be sent here as sometimes have come, they would be quietly and orderly put out of Utah, for good and all.
>
> Judge Trumbull. Before you take any step in that line allow me to request you first to let me know your grievances to President Grant. He is a just man, intending to do justice to all, but he will not permit a single wrong to be long unpunished. It will not be safe to molest public officers in the discharge of their duties.
>
> Brigham Young. What more will he do for us than Johnson did? General Grant has never had a petty officer here who was a Mormon, and for no reason save that he was a Mormon. The United States Judges who were here some time ago acted badly. I told them what I thought of them, and they left.
>
> Judge Trumbull. You will promise obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union?
>
> Brigham Young. Adherence to the Union, certainly. One enactment of Congress, however, we shall not obey: that is the one forbidding polygamy. It is not right to interfere in that matter. It is much better for a man to cherish one wife than to seduce and abandon them, than it is for a man to deceive and debase one *courtesan*, committing adultery and fornication.
>
> Judge Trumbull. That is a matter about which we must differ. We think the National Government and the States can rightfully pass a law against bigamy, and justly punish the offense. All the States make a plurality of wives a criminal offense.
>
> Brigham Young. Yes, all the States have laws on the subject, and Utah, when a State, will have an equal right to make laws punishing polygamy. Until we came here, the subject of polygamy was not broached in Congress, and until we had a revealation on the subject. We think we ought not to be interfered with in this matter, as it is nobody's business but our own. We have about 70,000 people. Congress thinks we are unable to take care of ourselves as a State. When we number 200,000, as we soon shall, I think we will be entitled into the Union.
>
> Judge Trumbull concluded the dialogue reasoning that the law at all events must be obeyed and upheld; that the Chicago party were to start on command in Hong-run in many days, and he left.
>
> Mr. Young's remark about expelling Federal officers from the Territory who do not please him, and his declaration that Mormons would not obey laws of Congress against bigamy, created considerable sensation among the members of the party.
>
> In the afternoon the excursionists visited the four Waller Brothers, ex-Mormons, and the leading merchants in the Territory, and received a princely entertainment. Toasts and speeches were in order for a couple of hours. He referred to the speakers as Gentiles, besides many leading Gentile citizens. There was some plain talk, and all agreed that the national railway renders it now entirely within the power of government to enforce the laws and protect American citizens living here, which has not hitherto been the case, and that it is time that the laws were enforced in the land.
>
> Brigham Young has not returned the visit of the excursionists, nor called on any of the eminent gentlemen in it, nor do his disciples seem to care about cultivating trade relations with the Gentile merchants. They treat the excursionists with cold and distant politeness, and repel rather than invite advances.—*Chicago Tribune*.

A Romantic Story of a Cuban Gentleman.

From the Buenos Ayres Herald.

For the past three days there has been staying in our city a Cuban gentleman whose history, properly written, would be more romantic than any novel of the day. He was born in Mantanzas, in 1824, and from childhood has been a bitter hater of Spain. His father was a Spanish nobleman, but for suspected treason when a youth he was arrested and condemned to death. He fled, and ultimately came to America, residing in New Orleans for several years. He finally went to Mantanzas under an assumed name, where he became the friend of Senor Mendez, for that was his name, was rearrested, sent to Spain, and after a time executed. His wife died soon after, leaving the child, Carlos, in the charge of his uncle, a merchant in Havana. At the age of fifteen young Mendez was sent to Spain to be educated. While he remained there for two years, continually in trouble with his teachers and fellow-pupils on account of his liberal views. His career culminated here in a duel with the son of a Spanish Cabinet Minister, whom he ran through the body with a sword. Instantly. He escaped almost by a miracle and shipped as a common sailor on board an East Indiaman, then lying temporarily for repairs in the Thames. Leaving the ship at Manilla he obtained a position in a Spanish commercial house, but soon tiring of that, he enlisted into the Filipino regiments of which, was then stationed in and near Manilla. A mutiny broke out and he was sent to England, and from thence to Canada. Tired of the army, he deserted and made his way over the line into Maine, and in December, 1854, he reached the city of Boston, finding several of his countrymen there, he entered as a teacher of the French and Spanish language in a young ladies' school in Pemberton Square. Having an altercation one night in front of the Tremont House with a Spanish half-dresser, he was forced to flee, fearing the consequences fled to New York. Here he was arrested, but when being taken back he sprang from the car platform in the pitchy darkness of a rainy night, breaking an arm and two ribs in the leap, managed to escape, however, and by means of a fishing schooner got to Nantucket, where he remained until he had recovered from his injuries, shortly after the Cuban excitement broke out, and allying himself to a party of filibusters, he at last landed on his native soil, after an absence of nearly ten years. He was only a few days after he was taken prisoner, and with several others was shot down in cold blood. With two bullets in his body and another embedded in his right leg, he yet retained sufficient life to crawl out from the dead where he was cast during the night, and with the aid of a sympathizer found refuge and shelter until his wounds were healed.

Six months later we find him again in this country, but in New Orleans this time. He went to California, and in 1861 sailed for Japan, was shipwrecked on the passage, and spent a little more than a year among the barbarians of a cluster of islands north of the Philippines, known as the Bashee Islands. After this he returned to New Orleans, where he remained until 1867, at which time the war having closed, he went to New York, raised a company of riflemen and franchisers, was commissioned as Captain and did good service in the field, rising in a Colonelcy before the close of the war. He failed of the honors of Cuba Libre. Andgonsville, was shot twice—once through the shoulder and once through the thigh, losing two fingers by a sabre cut on a cavalry raid, besides having been blown up by the explosion of a mine near Richmond in 1865. One can well imagine that he is "one of the old Immortal ones, who were born to die." Since the commencement of hostilities in Cuba he has been recruiting officers, raising men and money, and has actually visited Cuba twice with vessels bearing arms and volunteers, getting safely away on the last occasion with Colonel Ryan on the last expedition which came to grief the first day out. They landed in New London on Tuesday night with nearly a hundred men, who scattered at once—some returning to New York, and others where their money led them. For several reasons we do not intend to recount Colonel Mendez came to this city, where he will probably remain for the present.

Dr. Holland on the Paintings at Rome.

In a recent letter describing some of the works of art at Rome, Dr. J. G. Holland says:

> The great, irredeemable fault of the religious paintings of Rome is their profane assumption of the right to represent spiritual existences. I do not know how many times I have seen in Rome representations of "God the Father Almighty, Maker of Heaven and Earth," in the form of an old man, partly bald, and in a position where he could find no visible means of support. The number of cherubim, both with and without the necessary appointments for taking a sitting position, that have been revealed in Rome, run into many thousands. Angels with the bodies of women, or of men, and the wings of birds, are as common as pigeons. What right we permitted to think of Jesus Christ as a human being—as, in every aspect of the most colossal of us believe him to have been—and so, of course, have the painters have the right to paint him as such. But the attempt to put Deity into form—into the human form of which we have no shapes and into the human flesh those spiritual existences which inhabit the presence chambers of that Most High, is, in all respects, an abomination. The effect of pictures of this character—if they are any effect beyond that of gratifying the beholder—is to limit the power of the imagination, by grievously to mislead it. The attempt in picture or sculpture to express an inexpressible thought is to divert the dimensions of that thought to the mind of every beholder. It becomes a barrier beyond which his imagination finds it difficult to pass. Faith is so clumsy a material—it is bound so closely to the finite—that the slightest attempt to find it essential to state its fancies in definite forms, has proved fatal to the highest faith. Its efforts have proved futile, and the friendly relations which have always existed between Governor Boutwell and the Pilgrims remain uninterrupted.

The State of Virginia has ratified her Free Constitution by the largest majority ever given for any State Constitution, past or present. We estimate it at 200,000. The disfranchising and proscriptive provisions are voted down by at least 30,000 majority. We judge that Governor Walker and his associates on the State ticket have at least 30,000 majority. The Senate probably consists of thirty-one Walker to twelve Wells men; the House of Delegates of 100 Walker men to forty-four Wells men, very nearly. The Wells members elected four colored men to the Senate and eleven to the House. The Walker men have chosen three colored men to the House.

Governor-elect Walker, of Virginia, has called on the President. He says he is a Conservative Republican, and was elected on the platform of the Fifteenth Amendment, which amendment, he says, will be adopted immediately on the organization of the Legislature. There is a doubt about the time of assuming on the duties of his office. General Canby has the power to decide, and he leaves it to the President.

THE Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph* says: "It will be a glorious day for Catholics in this country when, under the blows of justice and morality, our school system will be shivered to pieces; until then modern Paganism will triumph." We have no desire to have a religious element enter into the State canvass, but in view of such assertions as the above from reputed organ of a Roman Catholic bishop in this State, and of the relations by blood and religion existing between that bishop and the Democratic nominee for Governor, we do not well see how it can be avoided. We understand by our school system against all assailants from whatever quarter they may come.—*Cleveland Herald*.

THEY say that "the unexpended balance" patriots are inventing ways to increase the surplus that will remain in their hands. We suggest that the license laws, if enforced, would put an additional sum of more than half a million into the Treasury. The hint is worth acting on.

THE MORMON DEFIANCE.

Senator Trumbull and Brigham Young—Interesting Interview.

The Chicago excursionists, on reaching Salt Lake City, paid a visit to Brigham Young at his residence, when the spokesman, Colonel Bowen, made a brief address, saying, in substance, we congratulated him upon the auspicious completion of the railway which has relieved the Mormons of their profound isolation, brought them in contact with Gentiles, cheapened the cost of their goods and increased the purchasing power of their labor. He referred to the assistance they rendered in building the road; to the commercial objects of the visitors, complimented the Mormons on their material prosperity, and acknowledged that they had excelled in fine arts as well as in the thousands. Angels with the bodies of women, or of men, and the wings of birds, are as common as pigeons. What right we permitted to think of Jesus Christ as a human being—as, in every aspect of the most colossal of us believe him to have been—and so, of course, have the painters have the right to paint him as such. But the attempt to put Deity into form—into the human form of which we have no shapes and into the human flesh those spiritual existences which inhabit the presence chambers of that Most High, is, in all respects, an abomination. The effect of pictures of this character—if they are any effect beyond that of gratifying the beholder—is to limit the power of the imagination, by grievously to mislead it. The attempt in picture or sculpture to express an inexpressible thought is to divert the dimensions of that thought to the mind of every beholder. It becomes a barrier beyond which his imagination finds it difficult to pass. Faith is so clumsy a material—it is bound so closely to the finite—that the slightest attempt to find it essential to state its fancies in definite forms, has proved fatal to the highest faith. Its efforts have proved futile, and the friendly relations which have always existed between Governor Boutwell and the Pilgrims remain uninterrupted.

Colonel Bowen then introduced the gentlemen of his party, and a general conversation ensued, lasting an hour.

As Judge Trumbull was bidding adieu to Mr. Young, the latter remarked that, on returning to Congress, he might hear of some persons being out of the Territory, and, if so, he hoped he might be sure it would be for just and good reason. If such Federal officials should be sent here as sometimes have come, they would be quietly and orderly put out of Utah, for good and all.

Judge Trumbull. Before you take any step in that line allow me to request you first to let me know your grievances to President Grant. He is a just man, intending to do justice to all, but he will not permit a single wrong to be long unpunished. It will not be safe to molest public officers in the discharge of their duties.

Brigham Young. What more will he do for us than Johnson did? General Grant has never had a petty officer here who was a Mormon, and for no reason save that he was a Mormon. The United States Judges who were here some time ago acted badly. I told them what I thought of them, and they left.

Judge Trumbull. You will promise obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the Union?

Brigham Young. Adherence to the Union, certainly. One enactment of Congress, however, we shall not obey: that is the one forbidding polygamy. It is not right to interfere in that matter. It is much better for a man to cherish one wife than to seduce and abandon them, than it is for a man to deceive and debase one *courtesan*, committing adultery and fornication.

Judge Trumbull. That is a matter about which we must differ. We think the National Government and the States can rightfully pass a law against bigamy, and justly punish the offense. All the States make a plurality of wives a criminal offense.

Brigham Young. Yes, all the States have laws on the subject, and Utah, when a State, will have an equal right to make laws punishing polygamy. Until we came here, the subject of polygamy was not broached in Congress, and until we had a revealation on the subject. We think we ought not to be interfered with in this matter, as it is nobody's business but our own. We have about 70,000 people. Congress thinks we are unable to take care of ourselves as a State. When we number 200,000, as we soon shall, I think we will be entitled into the Union.

Judge Trumbull concluded the dialogue reasoning that the law at all events must be obeyed and upheld; that the Chicago party were to start on command in Hong-run in many days, and he left.

Mr. Young's remark about expelling Federal officers from the Territory who do not please him, and his declaration that Mormons would not obey laws of Congress against bigamy, created considerable sensation among the members of the party.

In the afternoon the excursionists visited the four Waller Brothers, ex-Mormons, and the leading merchants in the Territory, and received a princely entertainment. Toasts and speeches were in order for a couple of hours. He referred to the speakers as Gentiles, besides many leading Gentile citizens. There was some plain talk, and all agreed that the national railway renders it now entirely within the power of government to enforce the laws and protect American citizens living here, which has not hitherto been the case, and that it is time that the laws were enforced in the land.

Brigham Young has not returned the visit of the excursionists, nor called on any of the eminent gentlemen in it, nor do his disciples seem to care about cultivating trade relations with the Gentile merchants. They treat the excursionists with cold and distant politeness, and repel rather than invite advances.—*Chicago Tribune*.

WIRE RAILWAYS.

A New Invention—Freight Conveyed Over Wires.

"A railway without cuttings, embankments, tunnels, viaducts or bridges, no matter how hilly the country to be traversed"—such is the definition given by *Herapath's Journal* of an invention now in use in Leicestershire, and a working model of which may be seen in Gresham street, E. C. The wire tramway provides a simple and cheap substitute for a line of rails, and is of great service where, from the secrecy or intermittent character of the traffic, or the engineering difficulties of the ground to be, got over, it is either not expedient or impossible to go through the expensive process of forming a local railway. For the wire spans over and evades obstacles in place of burrowing under or leveling them, and will perform its task as easily along a rugged tract or country as on the smoothest road. The experiment being now prosecuted with complete success between some Leicestershire stone quarries and a railway station three miles distant, consists of an endless wire rope, supported on a series of pulleys carried by substantial posts, which are ordinarily about one hundred and fifty feet apart, but the interval between which may be greatly extended, as is shown in one case where the span from post to post is six hundred feet, one of the ends of this rope passes round a Fowler's clip drum, worked by a portable steam engine, and this drives the rope at a speed of six miles an hour. Boxes are hung on the rope at the loading end by means of quarters by a pendant which is ingeniously arranged to preserve a perfect equilibrium, and at the same time to pass without hindrance over the supports. Each of these boxes carries one hundred weight of stone, and the delivery is at the rate of two hundred tons or ten tons per hour for the three mile distance.

Already wire tramways of the Leicestershire model are in course of erection in France, Italy and Spain, and others on foot. One between the Turkish Government and the engineer has received the sanction of the Turkish cabinet. By this means goods carried by wire as an overhead railway, and the substance is, indeed, not unlike an exceedingly stout electric telegraph; and there is something almost droll in the sight of a regiment of well-laden trucks or boxes passing gravely along it at stated intervals, and then at regular pace, much as if they were at quiet drill. The most important point in Mr. Hodgson's invention is the method of passing the points of support, which consists in securing the frame of the truck or box as to make the center of gravity come under the rope. So admirably is this managed that some of our leading engineers have been demanding quite recently the possibility of constructing a tram on these principles between Harwich and Lowestoft, which should be supported by a line of pillars sunk in the sea, along which the goods carriers could be conveyed. The cost would be comparatively small, and suspensory trains could, it is argued, be disinfected across the channel without difficulty or danger.

It should be stated that where heavy loads must necessarily be carried, a pair of stationary supporting ropes, with an endless running rope for the traveler, would be employed, and that by these means as many as a thousand tons per day could be conveyed. The cost of erecting these tramways in England, and of supplying motive power and rolling stock is from £250 a mile for carrying fifty tons a day in boxes holding half a hundred weight each, to £1,000 a mile for one of the same rope that is to carry 1,000 tons a day, in boxes or trucks holding three tons each. For all districts where there is traffic, but where it would not pay to employ a line of rails, the wire tramway is particularly applicable, and, as will be readily understood, wherever there is standing room for posts, there a line can be erected. A recent application from traders in copper for putting up such a line to connect their mines through an African forest, and over an African jungle down to the coast, illustrates the varied purposes to which both the new system of transport may be applied.

CO-OPERATIVE HOUSEKEEPING.

A Plan Formed—The Experiment to be Tried.

The experiment in Cambridge to put in practice among housekeepers there the principles laid down by Mrs. Charles S. Peirce in the *Atlantic Monthly* is likely to be thoroughly tried. Many ladies have entered into the plan, and the details of it, as set forth by Mrs. Peirce in an address read before the Cambridge co-operative Housekeeping Association," a fortnight ago, are sensible and easily managed. She proposes first a co-operative store, where groceries and provisions can be bought, of good quality and at wholesale prices; then a laundry on the same principle, in which the washing shall cost something better than it does, and to give neatness and working power to the laundresses.

Their effect upon the system is an almost immediate sense of freshness and renewed vitality.

Sold at wholesale or retail by

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APOTHECARY,

44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly St. Clair), above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladders.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. Ever since the introduction of these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many cures. They never fail when taken according to directions, and always give satisfaction to their patrons. Hence they command the confidence of the public.

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Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Irritancy, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.

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Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

Geo. A. Kelly,

WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,

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☞ Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX. ☜

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B. F. BAUMAN. } CHAS. F. WELLS, Late of B. L. Fahnestock, Fortune & Co.

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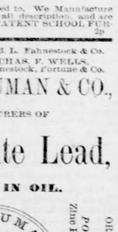
MANUFACTURERS OF

Pure White Lead,

DRY AND IN OIL.



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Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

NEW SPRING GOODS AT Macrum & Carlisle's,

27 FIFTH AVENUE.

DRESS TRIMMINGS,

Embroideries and Laces,
Ribbons and Flowers,
Hats and Bonnets,
"Glove Fitting" and French Corsets,
New Styles of Bradley Skirts,
Parasols, all the new styles,
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Hosiery, the best English makes,
Agents for "Harris' Seamless Kids,"
Spring and Summer Underwear.

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LOCKWOOD'S "IRVING,"

"WEST END," "ELITE," &c., in White and Fancy.

"DICKENS," "DERBY," and other styles.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

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Great Bargains, Great Bargains AT

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PARASOLS and SUN UMBRELLAS, at Greatly Reduced Prices.

STRAW GOODS, FLOWERS and RIBBONS, at Very Low Prices.

KID GLOVES, CORSETS, HOOP SKIRTS, SILK SCARFS, FANCY GOODS and NOTIONS.

GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS.

In Underwear, Collars, Socks, Suspenders, Gloves, Paper Bosoms, White shirts, Striped and Fancy Shirts, in every variety, at

W. W. Moorhead's, 81 Market Street.

MWF

NEW GOODS.

Black Silks, Colored Silks, Fancy Silks, Foulard Silks, Japanese Silks, Summer Silks, Poplins, Printed Poplins, Lisle Poplins, Epingline Poplins, Wash Poplins, Irish Poplins, French Poplins, Lisle Gingham, Lisle Grenadine, Iron Frame Grenadine, Striped Mohairs, Plaid Mohairs, Heavy Black Mohairs, Mode Mohair, Imperial Mohair, White Barege, Black Hernani, Black Hernani, White Alpaca, Silk Grenadine, White Crepe

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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Government Bonds

We will Register all kinds of Government Bonds

FREE OF CHARGE.

This gives the holder Absolute Security against Theft, Loss or Destruction.

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COR. FOURTH AND WOOD STREETS. tf

Holders of Coupon Bonds,

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Can realize a handsome profit by exchanging them for Registered Bonds.

LATER ISSUES CONVERTED ON FAVORABLE TERMS.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield St.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1869.

There was a better supply of loanable means at many of the discount houses to-day, and money was more freely let out, both by the banks and private houses. Street loans rated about 12@15 per cent, a year, and about an eighth for commission. We hear, however, a good deal of complaint of the scarcity of money in the local market, and borrowers are often stinted for the want of more liberal accommodations.

—The following stocks were sold last evening on the second regular Financial Sales-room, 106 Smithfield street, by A. McIlwaine, Auctioneer:

Exchange National Bank	70 00
Bank of Pittsburgh	70 50
M. and M. Bank	57 50
Allegheny Suspension Bridge	47 50

—In New York there is a confirmed feeling of ease in the money market. The purchase of $9,000,000 more bonds by the Government, within the present month, will place on the market $48,750,000 of currency, now held in the Treasury, which will have the effect of producing an abundance of money and easier rates. This morning the rate on call loans is generally 7 per cent., with a tendency toward 6 per cent. on the better classes of collaterals. These purchases, we have always contended, are beneficial to the $22,000,000 per month for the Sinking Fund; and will make the total purchases for the month $14,000,000, according to previous arrangement, which has not been revoked, proposals will be received on Thursday next for $1,000,000 for the Sinking Fund; which will make the purchases for the week, $4,000,000.

—The heavy purchases by the government of its own bonds produces a scarcity of bonds on the market. It is expected, however, that the advance will be checked by a return of bonds from Europe, where the market is overstocked. The rise is most marked in the new issues, in which there is reported to be a large short interest, and the shorts are scared into sharp covering.

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Close.
1881's, 6's	121	121@¼	121@¼
1862 5-20's	122½	122½	122¾
" 5's	124¾	124¾	124¾
1865 5-20's, old	121¾	121¾	121¾
1865 5-20's, new	120¾	120	119½
1867 5-20's	120¾	120	119½
1868 "	120¾	119¾	119½
10-40's	107½	106¾	110¾
Gold	137¾	137¾	137¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States Securities in New York to-day as follows:

	July 12.	July 13.	Adv.	Dec.
U. S. bonds, 1881	120½	120½	¼	..
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1862	122¾	122¾	¼	..
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1864	121¾	121¾	..	..
U. S. bonds, 5-20's, 1865, reg.	121¾	121¾	..	..
U. S. 5s, new iss. 5-20's, 1865	120¾	120¾	..	..
U. S. 5s, new iss. 5-20's, '67, 1st	120¾	..	..	..
U. S. 5s, new iss. 5-20's, '68, 1st	120¾	..	..	..
U. S. 10-40's	109½	110¾	..	..

—The Southern bond list was demoralized by a further "break" in new North Carolinas, which fell to 49½, and new Tennessees, which again sold down to 55. The speculation for a rise in this class of securities seems to have culminated for the summer, and holders on margins are inclined to unload their choices elsewhere or to withdraw entirely from the market. Those who hold for investment, on the other hand, are satisfied that, with the general application to the whole South of the pacific and reconstructionary principles which prevailed at the Virginia election, they will be well remunerated.

—The railway share market in the forenoon to-day was strong and buoyant, and higher prices were established for some stocks than ever before reached.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

July 13, 1869.	10:00 A M	10:30 A M	12:00 M	1:30 P M	3:00 P M
New York Central	203½	203¾	204	203½	203
Hudson River	195¾	196	..	..	..
Harlem	140¾	140¾	..	..	..
Reading	94¾	95	94¾	94¾	94¾
Michigan Central	..	135¾	..	..	..
Michigan Southern	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Illinois Central	143¾	..	142	..	..
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾	102¾
Fort Wayne	135¾	136	135¾	135¾	135¾
Chicago and Northwestern	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
" preferred	95¾	96	95¾	95¾	95¾
Rock Island	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾	118¾
Toledo and Wabash	..	74¾	..	..	..
Toledo and Wabash, pref.	..	..	..	..	..
Chicago and Alton	169½	..	..	..	..
St. Paul	77¾	77¾	..	..	..
" preferred	87¾	87¾	..	..	..
Ohio and Miss.	32¾	32¾	..	..	..
Pacific Mail	..	..	..	..	..
Western U. Tel	38¾	38¾	..	..	..
Adams Express	59	59	..	..	..
Merch. U. Ex	..	..	..	..	..
American M. U. Ex	41	42	..	..	..
Wells, Fargo & Co.	72¾	72¾	..	..	..
United States Ex.	71	72	..	..	..

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, TUESDAY EVENING, July 13, 1869.

Our general markets to-day were quiet and dull. But little trade in any branch of business is looked for until after harvest. The few changes in prices will be found below:

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—New apples range in price from $4 00@5 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality. Old apples are nearly out of the market, a few barrels occasionally selling in a retail way at prices ranging from $6 50@8 00 ₱ bbl.

BUTTER—Choice are packed readily commands 23@24c, and some extra lots 25c ₱ lb. Common and inferior is dull and nominal.

EGGS—Choice eggs are scarce and selling at 20 @22c ₱ dozen.

BEESWAX—We quote at 42c ₱ lb.

LARD OIL—Market steady at $1 48 ₱ gallon for extra No. 1, and $1 15 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm, but unchanged since our last report. We quote shoulders at 18c; rib sides 17½c; clear sides 18½c; common sugar cured hams 20c; plain sugar cured hams 20c. Breakfast bacon 20½c, dried beef 21½c, and in pickle 12c ₱ lb; and mess pork in barrels $36 00.

CHEESE—Market dull. We quote Western Reserve at 15c; Hamburg, 15½c; Ohio Factory 16c, and New York Goshen at 18@18½c ₱ lb.

SEED—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 20 ₱ bushel. There is some little inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $5 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Market dull. We quote choice apples at 12@13c, and peaches 15@16c for halves and 10@12c for quarters.

POTATOES—There is but little demand for old potatoes. Choice early Rose may be quoted nominally at 3c ₱ bush, many sales are made under and but few over that price. New potatoes sell at $6 00@3 50 ₱ bbl, as to quality, in the Diamond market very choice were retailing at $1 25 ₱ bushel.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 60@1 65 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@ 5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75c@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Sales of new hay at $20@24 ₱ ton. Old hay commands $26@29 ₱ ton, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mills' prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale in hundred, 90c; shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; screenings $2 ₱.

FLOUR—There is a fair trade doing in flour, of well known brands, and for the best qualities holders are very firm, and some symptoms of weakness, or temporary advance. The low grades are plenty, and dull, weak and nominal in price. We quote from store good to choice, at $5 25@6 50; choice spring in barrels $6 50@6 75, and in sacks $5 25@6 50; winter wheat in bbls $7@7 50, and in sacks $5 75@7. The Pearl Mill prices as follows: Pearl Mill three star, green brand, in barrels $9 00, and in sacks $8 75; double extra of selected amber and white winter wheat, in barrels $7 90, and in sacks $7 40, choice family extra red winter wheat flour, in barrels $6 90, and in sacks $6 40; choice spring wheat flour in barrels $6 00, and in sacks $5 50. The City Mill prices are as follows: Choice white and Missouri amber wheat flour, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 @ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $7 00, in sacks, $6 75 @ bbl; choice spring wheat, in bbls, $6 50, in sacks, $6 25 @ bbl; good extra and baker's flours, $5 50. Rye flour in quoted in store at $6 00@6 50 per barrel.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@80c ₱ bushel.

GRAIN—The market is without much life, and prices unchanged, although there is a little more stiffness. There is a moderate demand for wheat at $1 20@1 30 ₱ bushel for prime to $1 37 ₱ bushel for extra red winter. Oats are in moderate request at 65@66c ₱ bushel from first hands, and 66@67c ₱ bushel from store. Ear corn in depot commands 70@75c, and from store 80@85c ₱ bushel. Prime yellow shelled from store 82@ 85c ₱ bushel. Choice buckwheat seed is dull at $1 25@1 30 ₱ bushel. Barley is dull and nominally at $1 50 ₱ bushel for choice No. 1 spring.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote highwines at 92c@$1; common rectified $1 @, and pure rectified $1 half rye and half corn $1 75; old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old whiskies are scarce, and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, July 14, 1869.

The oil market continues sluggish, with a downward tendency. Crude oil continues pretty firm at 18¾c, but refined has declined from 1¼ to 1½c. Spot or July seems to be freely offered at 31½c. The sales reported are as follows:

CRUDE OIL.

500 bbls, spot, at	18¾c
1,000 bbls, spot, at	18¾c
5,000 bbls, S. O., July-with	19½c
1,500 bbls, S. O., all year, at	16½c

$1 00, "a put," was paid for the privilege of putting in 5,000 bbls S. O., all year, at 16c.

The reported sale of 1,000 bbls each month, August to December, fell through.

REFINED OIL.

500 bbls July at	32 c
2,500 bbls, 250 each month, August to December, at	33 c

This last sale is at lower figures than for some time past, as 33½c has heretofore been bid.

DISPATCHES.

[By Western Union Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 13, 10:00 A. M.—Closing last evening crude in bulk firmer at 17@17½c; some holding at 18c; regulars light. Refined dull at 31¾ @32c on spot.

NEW YORK, July 13, 2:20 P. M.—Market easier; Crude 17c; refined 31½c.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13, 10:30 A. M.—Market weak. Prime light straw to white, 31c; standard white, 32. Crude, 16½@16¾c.

OIL CITY, July 13—Market nominal at $6 00. Nothing doing.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Telegraph.]

NEW YORK, July 13.—Cables unchanged. In New York crude 17c, and refined 32@32½c. Market firm.

PHILADELPHIA, July 13.—Spot 32c; July 32¾ @32¾c; July, September and October, 33c; August, October and November, 32½c. Crude, 17c, bulk.

PETROLEUM CENTER, July 13, 11:20 A. M.—Market dull but holders firm at $6 00, offering $5 75. No sales reported yet.

TITUSVILLE, July 13, 11:45 A. M.—Market quiet and steady at $6 50 for upper creek; $5 25 for lower.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 13, 11:50 A. M.—Market quiet and inactive; sales spot at $6 00.

HOUTSVILLE, Pa., July 13, 2:30 P. M.—Market very quiet; have not heard of any sales to-day; asking $6 00@6 05.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

J. Speer	100	Tack Bros & Co	480
W. Lewis	225	Commercial Oil Co	400
Fisher Bros	160	Ardesco Oil Works	80
Parker	400		
D. Bly & Co	50	Total	2,820

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R. and P. R. R. Lines.

Montzheiser, Koehler & Co, 300 bbls ref to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Standard Oil Works, 227 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Hay, Lyon & Co, 220 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.

Livingston Bros, 70 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Lyon & Co, 300 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

McKeesy Bro, & Co, 281 bbls refined to W P Logan & Bro, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....1,778 bbls

Oil Shipped East by Penna R. R.

Fleming & Co, 168 bbls ref to Bostwick & Tilford, Philadelphia.

Brook, B. & Co., 94 bbls refined, to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.

H W C Tweedie, 12 bbls lub to M R George & Co, Philadelphia.

Total Shipments Refined.....274 bbls

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

TUESDAY, July 13, 1869.

CATTLE—The number of cattle on sale this week aggregated 3,700 head, against 3,600 last week. The supply being light, and a good retail demand prevailing, the market was active, and any kind of good cattle found a ready sale at full prices. The supply of choice cattle was light, and were quickly taken at $7 50@8 00 ₱ hundred. By far the largest amount of offerings were common and inferior in quality, and these sold at a shade off from last week. There were not many stock steers offered, and the few on sale were more than adequate to meet the wants of buyers, and the largest portion of them were left over unsold. Among the sales we note by Hedges & Taylor 23 head of fair to prime steers, at 8@8½c; Smith & Hine 12 head of Missouri steers, at 7½@8c; Jones, Lafferty & Glass, 14 head of mixed lots, at 7@7½c; E. L. & J. Jacob, 31 head of stock, at 5½@7c; Jacob Neely, 21 head of cattle, at 5½@7c; Thomas M. Verner, 17 head Chilton steers, at 7@8c; Thomas & Kelly, Chicago steers, at 8c; 50 fine to choice stock steers, 7 @c Peter Hartman, 20 head Green county, fair steers and cows, at 5½@7c; Haas & Kraus, 25 head of Washington county steers, averaging 1,200 lbs, at an average of 7½c; Owen & Co, 18 head of Butler county steers, bulls and cows at 3@6c; James Hamilton, 20 head Washington county steers and heifers at 5@6½c; S. Marks & Bro, 33 head of Chicago steers, 20 head of Ohio steers at $6 75@7 50 and 8 head of Washington county steers at 7½c; L. Rothschilds 12 head of Butler county steers at 7@7½c; J. Trautman, Ohio cattle, 55 head of Washington county steers at 7½@7½c; Hugh Logan, 20 head of Chicago steers at 7½c; and 20 head of Ohio steers at 7½c; 7 50; Roberts 34 head of Allen county, Ohio, steers, at 8@8½c; Isaac Benthall, 16 head of Black Angus steers at 8@8½c; 20 head at $8@2, and 35 head at 8@8½.

SHEEP—The receipts for the week fully 1,000 head, against 1,200 head last week. The quality was mostly of the inferior and common grades, which qualities ruled very dull and nominal. Choice sheep and lambs were readily picked up at full prices. Thomas Wise has drove of 70 head from Tuscarawas county, O., on sale, the best of which did not command over $1 25 ₱ head, and the balance of things whole lot averaged much over 90c ₱ head. Some 70 lambs of the lot were sold at 3c ₱ head, and a great many as low as 2½@2¾c ₱ head. Prime to extra fat sheep sold at $4 50@5 00 ₱ 100 lbs. Some few extra lambs brought $5 00@ 5 50 ₱ head.

Hogs—The market ruled very dull, with a fair amount on sale. In a retail way a few sales were made at prices ranging from $9 00@ 10 50 ₱ cwt, as to quality.

Live Stock at Chicago.

CATTLE—The receipts of cattle the past week aggregate 10,171 head, against 8,029 head the previous week. The shipments were 7,986 head, against 6,803 head the previous week. There is nothing of special importance to mention in regard to the cattle market. The supply has been rather larger than is usual at this season of the year, but the healthy condition of the markets below has insured a full attendance of Eastern operators and, under a brisk competition between buyers for the same and different points, the yards have been kept pretty well cleared of stock, there being no considerable accumulation from day to day, save of the poorer sorts, such as common cows and rough, half-fattened steers. The offerings averaged better than those of last week, in point of quality, the proportion of good, first and second class steers being much more prominent, while of poor cows and "scalawags" there was a sensible falling off. In values no material change has taken place. Holders, generally, insisted upon full prices, and for good marketable stock full prices were promptly paid. The great bulk of the sales were reported in the hands of New York, Boston, Albany, Pittsburgh and Buffalo buyers, at prices ranging at $6 25@7 25 for medium to fair fleshy steers, averaging from 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, and at $7@7 75 for good to strictly choice fat smooth steers, of from 1,450 to 1,495 lbs average, with two or three transactions at $7 87½@8 00 per cwt for extra grades. The demand for butchers' stock for local consumption has not been large by any means, and the bulk of inquiry for "stockers," hence the grades of stock usually sought after by feeders and city butchers have been rather scarce of sale, and prices, though suffering no quotable decline, were not quickened with as much firmness as for the upper grades. For common to good butchers' cattle but little was about the range of the market, though $6 37½@6 87½ were paid in a few instances. Common to good stockers were held at $5 50@6 25, and the bulk of the sales reported were at and within this range, while best of Texas and Cherokee cattle, scrubby cows and "vagabond" steers were closed out at $3 62½@4 75. Of these latter descriptions several "bunches" remained in the pens unsold—enough, probably, to satisfy all buyers for the week to come. The market closed quiet at the annexed quotations:

CLOSING PRICES.	
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 1,450 to 1,600 lbs	7 50@7 75
Prime Beeves—Good, well fatted, finely-formed steers, and averaging 1,150 to 1,250 lbs, at	7 00@7 35
Fair Grades—Handy steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,000 to 1,200 lbs, at	6 25@6 75
Medium Class—Medium and ordinary good cows, for city slaughter, and averaging 900 to 1,050 lbs, at	5 50@6 25
Stock Cattle—Unfinished cattle in decent flesh, averaging 800 to 1,050 lbs, at	5 00@6 00
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	4 00@4 75

HOGS—The receipts for the past week were 29,465 head, against 32,622 head the previous week. The shipments were 15,757 head, against 23,062 head the previous week. A steady, fair demand existed for the best grades of hogs, and these such the prices of one week ago have been thoroughly sustained throughout, but on common and ungainly stock as are usually called "York hogs," a reduction of 10c@15c was suffered on Thursday; this, prices receding to 8½@8¾c on averages of from 170 to 225 lbs, where they have since ruled steady. Good to choice fat even lots have been saleable at $8@9 25, and extra at $9 30@9 40. On Saturday the demand slackened, and prices, without material change, sales making at $8 @9 for common to good grades.

SHEEP—The receipts for the past week were 3,768 head, and shipments none. The demand for this class of stock has been extremely light, from first to last, and limited as has been the supply, the week's trade has been fairly transacted. Prices have ruled weak and irregular, and are 25c lower. We quote at $1 75@2 25 for common, to $3 00@3 75 for good mutton sheep.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

The receipts and shipments of flour and grain at Chicago during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks, ending with the dates named, were as follows:

RECEIPTS.	July 10, 1869.	July 3, 1869.	July 11, 1868.
Flour, bbls	22,217	28,910	15,372
Wheat, bush	227,581	295,702	83,119
Corn, bush	255,358	311,097	941,654
Oats, bush	96,112	96,114	159,574
Rye, bush	3,122	1,710	1,974
Barley, bush	199	5 5	
SHIPMENTS.			
Flour, bbls	22,324	44,995	22,543
Wheat, bush	196,762	690,793	94,134
Corn, bush	341,693	551,579	1,052,853
Oats, bush	129,190	276,500	209,215
Rye, bush	5,291	17,135	
Barley, bush	1,065	1,176	

The following were the closing prices:

PRICES.	July 10, 1869.	July 11, 1868.
Flour, Sp. Ex	$5 75@6 75	$9 25@7 62
Wheat, No. 2	1 31	1 78
Corn, No. 1	82	91½
Corn, No. 2	78	91¼
Oats	68	66½
Rye, No. 1	1 46	1 40
Barley, No. 2	1 45	1 60

Painter & Son, 1 car brick; Harrison & Co, 1 do stone; Henderson & co, 1 do do; Burbridge & Son, 1 do do; Messrs. D. J. Reynolds 1 do lime; Mr. Brickell & co, 1 do grain; R. Mode, 1 mares; S. Hood, 90 bars nails; J. Hoffman, 9 carriages, 3 bbls rags, 3 do butter; J. M. Sullivan, 8 bbls shoes; J. R. Dorrington, 8 cars rails. Miscellaneous: House, 5 baskets vegetables, 4 cans milk; K. Scott & G. 74 sks oats; S. Stewart, 30 do do.

Pittsburgh & Connellsville R. R.

Whitmore, W., D. & co, 1 bx scythes; G. H. Anderson, 24 bbls cranberries; Swift & co, 2 bbls fish; C. F. Markle, 23 bdls paper; C. P. Marsh & co, 69 do p do; Bricker & co, 1 do eggs; calv mnde & co, 1 car stone; Lappie & W, 1 do bark; C. E. Leech, 75 bbls coal; Moorhead & co, 1 car charcoal.

Glass Manufacturers' Imports.

W. McClilly & Co	35 casks soda ash		
A. & D. H. Chambers	19 bxs clay.		
Ripley & Co	1 car sand.		
Dilbridge & Son	1 car pot clay.		
W. McClilly & Co	1 car lime.		
Melling, Estep & Co	1 car sand.		

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ellwoops and Ore, for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD P. R. R. DEPOT.

Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, metal	1	Hallman & H. b	1
Pitts. I. and F. Co. m	1	Superior Mills, metal	3
Loomis & Colford, m	1	Superior Mills, ore	2
W. Smith, metal	1		
Total			21

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Bryan & Caughey, to	2	J W Porter, metal	6
Lyon, Shorb & Co, to	3		
Nimick & Co, bloom	2	Brady's Bend I Co, ore	4
Coorgan, Hahn & Co, o	1		
Total			16

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

McKnight & Co, metal	1	H Woodsides, metal	2
Total			3

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ARBOR VARNISH, to preserve Bright Iron Work and Machinery from Rust.

These products are manufactured under Dr. Tweddle's patents by Superheated Steam in Vacuo. The Lubricating Oils are almost odorless, perfectly pure, uniform, and mostly light colored, stand a high temperature unchanged, and remain limpid during extreme cold. The Railroad Oils are unequalled, and are in constant use on many of the principal Railroads. Samples can be examined and orders left at 124 WOOD STREET. Works at Sharpsburg Bridge.

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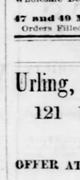

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Full assortment of STANDARD SCALES of all kinds constantly on hand. Large Platform and Portable Platform Scales. Also, Counter and Prescription Scales. Particular attention is called to our CELEBRATED STOCK HOUSE SCALES, and PARALLEL CRANE BEAM, for weighing heavy stock. Repairing and Platy Scales.

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The saving to purchasers, as compared with Eastern prices, is from $20 to $85 in the priciest legs; and $226 railroad fare, hotel bills and other travelling expenses, and their wives can feel that our limb will give better satisfaction than any one made in New York or Philadelphia. If we can get orders we can make at our factory at the above price, and we therefore, ask an examination before going elsewhere.

We make to order and keep on hand a supply of stocking limbs, braces, and appliances for injured or deformed limbs, also, crutches, trusses, shoulder braces, &c. For further information or circular, containing many testimonial letters from those who have worn our limbs, address the Artificial Limb Manufacturing Company, No. 203 PENN STREET, between Thirteenth and Fourteenth, Pittsburgh, Pa. wfs

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Rates of Passage by the Saturday Steamer:

First Cabin, Payable in Gold		Steerage, Payable in Currency	
Liverpool or Queenstown	$80 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$35 00
London	100 00	London	35 00

Passage by the Tuesday Steamer, via Halifax.

Liverpool or Queenstown	$80 00	Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
London	80 00	London	30 00
St. John's, N. F.	20 00	St. John's, N. F., branch Steamer	15 00
Halifax, branch Steamer	15 00	Halifax, branch Steamer	30 00

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A few doors above Sixth street, (late St. Clair street), where they will be pleased to show their old customers and the public the elegant Stock of NEW GOODS just now opening.

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RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Brownsville.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., July 13, 1869.

River falling, with about three feet six inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 81° at 5 P. M. C.

Morgantown.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MORGANTOWN, W. VA., July 12, 1869.

River falling, with twenty-eight inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy. Thermometer 83° at 4 P. M. W.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, Pa., July 13, 1869.

River falling slowly with forty-four inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy, with showers; thermometer 75° at 6 P. M. F.

Greensboro.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, July 13, 1869.

River unchanged. Weather cloudy and showery; thermometer 85° at 6 P. M. C.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Franklin	G. W. Clarke	Geneva.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
New State	Muhleman	Wheeling.

Departed.

Elector	Johnsondon	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Chieftain	Phillips	Geneva.
Allena May	Nimekilh	Geneva.
Julia No. 2	Coulson	Zanesville.

MONONGAHELA—Six feet six inches; falling.

The pier marks last evening indicated six feet six inches and falling. On Tuesday morning we had heavy rains; in the afterpart of the day it was very warm. On the landing trade was dull, freights to all points being scarce. Several boats are announced to leave to-day.

The Panther tows the disabled Virginia to Louisville.

The fine steamer Julia No. 2, Capt. Stull, left for Zanesville with a full trip.

We are indebted to the officers of the Lorena for a manifest. Thanks.

The Steamer R. C. Gray, Captain Whittaker, passed Cairo on Sunday, *en route* for this city.

The packet Kenton left Portsmouth on Monday. She will arrive on the 19th, and leave for Portsmouth on Friday at 4 P. M.

The furniture for the steamer United States was destroyed by fire at Cincinnati, on Sunday.

The Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Company's boats leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The fine packet New State, Capt. Muhleman, leaves at

The Daily Commercial.

CITY MATTERS.

ELECTION FRAUDS.

The Covode-Foster Contested Election Case—Testimony Taken at Irwin's Station, Westmoreland County, Yesterday—Alleged Voting of a Minor—A Journeyman Shoemaker—Testimony on the Subject of Colonization—Blank Naturalization Papers—Testimony of an Inspector of Elections—Men With Guardians Permitted to Vote.

Testimony in the contested election case of John Covode against H. D. Foster, of the Twenty-third Congressional District, was taken before Wm. Hoke, Notary Public, at Irwin's Station, yesterday. The Commissioner met at ten o'clock, Messrs. Logan and Fuller appearing as counsel for Mr. Covode, and E. Keenan, Esq., for Mr. Foster.

TESTIMONY IN REBUTTAL AS TO AN UNWILLING VOTER.

S. H. Null, sworn—On the 13th of last October resided in East Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county; am twenty-eight years of age, and have been there nearly all my life; was at the election in that township on the 13th of October last; know David Forsyth of South Huntingdon township; had some conversation with him since that election; Mr. Foster objected to any evidence as to declarations of parties; I had a conversation with him in relation to his voting; he said that he voted for Mr. Foster in Mifflin, South Huntingdon township; went to Mr. Forsyth's house, and his mother gave me the ballot; the family record, which exhibited the fact that he was born on June 25th, 1848.

Cross-examination—Visited the house of David Forsyth to ascertain his age, because his father had said that day of election that he was not of age; obtained an affidavit from his father subsequently, had it sworn to; was present when he voted; after looking at the family record, I went to the field and talked with him; he said they got him drunk that day and he was persuaded to vote; he said he had voted for Foster and the whole Democratic ticket; would have taken the same steps to investigate if he had told me that he voted for Covode.

A JOURNEYMAN SHOEMAKER.

John Stiers, sworn—I voted on the 13th of October last at Greensburg; voted for Mr. Foster; my family resided in Pittsburgh at the time; I had been staying in Greensburg from the latter part of August; went there to hunt work as a journeyman shoemaker, and obtained work; went home once during that time to visit my family and take some money home to keep them.

Q.—Explain how you happened to vote in Greensburg at the election. A.—I thought I was a citizen and had a right to vote there; I was sworn but did not know what all they asked me about; there were two persons around twice and had my name down; had me assessed; I did not stop long enough there to pay my taxes; they never asked me for any; my family has lived since the election in October at Braddock's; I wanted to vote at that election.

Cross-examined—Worked in Greensburg until January, when I was discharged; did not vote anywhere else at that election; came to Greensburg to work, intending to bring my family and start a shop; prior to the time I went to Greensburg I did not know who were the candidates for Congress in that District.

Re-direct—I did not know anything about the election until I read the papers in Greensburg; I did not want to vote at the Presidential election in Greensburg; I voted then at Pittsburgh.

Re-cross—Paid taxes at Pittsburgh the year before I came to Greensburg.

John Cummings, a Rostraver township, was sworn and examined at some length concerning the voting in that township, but nothing of importance was elicited.

The Committee then adjourned until half past one o'clock.

Afternoon Session.

Committee re-assembled at half-past one o'clock, and the following testimony was heard:

BLANK NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

John R. Smith sworn—Counsel for Mr. Foster objected to Mr. Smith's testimony on the ground that the name of Mr. S. did not appear upon the list of witnesses furnished Mr. Foster by Mr. Covode. The counsel for Mr. Covode claimed that it did appear upon the previous list. Reside in East Liberty, Dunbar township, Fayette county; am a Democrat in politics.

Q.—What knowledge have you, if any, of blank naturalization papers having been sent to Fayette county during the summer of 1868, or prior to the October election of that year? A.—I received a package of papers one day through the mail purporting to be naturalization papers; they were blank; there was a seal on them; don't think I broke the seal open through; should think there were from six to twelve of them; do not recollect what the post mark was; I was county auditor of Dunbar township; naturalization papers were sworken out to me before I received the package.

Q.—What was said to you? A.—I do not know whether I could do this in full.

Q.—Give the substance. A.—I did not charge my memory with it; the substance of it was that we would probably have some voters in Dunbar township that would need naturalization papers; received the package within two weeks of the October election; do not know of any other papers sent there; saw four or five of those that Mr. Spear spoke of at Connellsville; do not know whether they were legal or not.

Q. Did the person with whom you had the conversation say where the papers were gotten up? A. He did not state to me where they were gotten up; don't recollect that he said where they came from.

Q. You stated in your examination before, that you had received a number of men from Pittsburgh to be taken to Fayette County; were there any men of Dunbar in the party when you took up from Pittsburgh and who required naturalization papers before they could vote? A. I could not state positively as to whether they were born; all I could tell about them would be from their dialect; three I should say were of Irish descent; two I should say were of Irish birth; two of them voted in Dunbar township.

Q.—What was the politics of the man you conversed with in charge of the naturalization papers? A.—Understood him from hearsay and his conversation that he was a Democrat, of course. John Wilson was one of the men I took up from Pittsburgh; don't know whether he had a family or not; he was sick that morning he left that he had a wife and family living on Poplar street, Upper and Lower Pittsburgh; it was after the November election when he left.

Q.—what do you know, if anything, in regard to the destruction of tickets at either the October or November elections by officers of the election or their clerks. [Counsel for Mr. Foster objected to anything concerning the November election. Counsel for Mr. Covode responded that it was a circumstance to establish a conspiracy in October. A.—I saw no ballots destroyed; heard nothing but the rumors that were in circulation about it.

On cross-examination witness declined to answer the question whether he or any one else used any of the fraudulent papers.

TESTIMONY OF A PITTSBURGH WITNESS.

James O'Rourke, sworn—Reside at Pittsburgh.

Q.—What do you know, if anything, of men being sent from Pittsburgh to Dunbar Station, Fayette county, a short time before the October election, 1868. A.—I know of some being sent up about that time; know of some of these being at my house with a man who was hiring them; they agreed to be at the seven o'clock train to go to a place above Connellsville to work two or three months at shoveling a furnace; he said they were clearing ground for a furnace and to build a coal road; some of them did not like the job and came back; think this was two or three weeks before the election; the names of the party, as far as I recollect, were Wm. White, John Cummings, Robert Montgomery, John Hogan; don't know who the man was that employed these men or had them in charge at my place; think there were two lots went up; think there were eight or nine in the first party that went up; two or three stone masons went up afterwards.

On the cross-examination witness said the men talked among themselves about work. Five of them came back some time after the election; might be three or four weeks after.

A MEMBER OF AN ELECTION BOARD DISQUALIFIES VOTERS OF UNSOUND MIND.

J. K. Howell sworn—Reside in North Huntingdon township, Westmoreland county; was inspector of election in that township at the October election in 1868. Mr. Foster was voted at that election for Gen. Foster; he was challenged on the ground that he was a resident of Allegheny county; on his examination I testified that he was a merchant doing business in Aipsville, Allegheny county; he gave as his reason for being a voter there that he came to his father's in North Huntingdon nearly every week; he would not answer the question whether he regarded his *home fide* residence, or whether he was in pursuit of his lawful calling; think he would not answer as to whether he had been there ten days before the election; after considerable sparring, the vote was finally taken; I did not consent to have his vote accepted; John P. Kunkle also voted at that time, to the best of my knowledge, for General Foster; he was challenged and testified that he had been living in the borough of Latrobe, Westmoreland county, up to within three weeks before the election, since when he had come to his mother's and stayed there two or three days, and then went to work at some place in Allegheny county at his trade as a carpenter; he said he had been at home once for the purpose of attending the Democratic convention at Greensburg; the substance of his oath was that he had not been in the township for three days before the election; I objected to his vote, but it was received, a majority of the board ruling against me; the Judge and other inspector were Democrats; Henry Lenhart also voted; *as he was under the care of his guardian at the time, I presume he voted for Mr. Foster*; he was imbecile in mind, and his guardian, who has charge of his property, is a Democrat; the man is understood in the neighborhood to be his guardian; Lenhart was challenged on the ground that he was not a free agent; Isaac Robison voted for Foster; his property is assessed through his brother Robert; Henry Lenhart offered to vote at the November election, and the Judge decided then he could not vote, Isaac Robison's vote was not offered at that election; think his vote was never offered at any election prior to that in October; he has been a resident of the township as long as I can remember, and is a gray headed man; John Gallaher also offered to vote, and was challenged at the October election on the ground that he was not a resident of the District; he swore that he was a resident; I think not; I knew the facts he swore to; there was some objection to him voting because it was claimed he worked on the river.

No facts of importance were elicited with cross-examination.

The Committee then adjourned until eight o'clock.

Evening Session.

The Committee reassembled at eight o'clock, and a number of witnesses were examined, but the testimony was of a similar character to that heard during the afternoon.

Cases of Accidental Drowning.

Thomas McDermott, aged fifteen years, who resided in South Pittsburgh, was drowned in the Monongahela river, near the Suspension bridge, on Monday evening, under the following circumstances: Being unable to swim he undertook to wade about the river, and getting into a hole, he drowned before assistance could be rendered him. The body was recovered yesterday morning, and an inquest was held, the jury rendering a verdict of accidental drowning.

A little son of Mr. Abner Lloyd, of the John O'Neil & Sons' coal works at Pitcairn, was accidentally drowned in the river at that point on Monday night. He was playing on an ice breaker, watching some boys engaged at play, when he lost his balance, fell into the water and was drowned. The body was recovered and an inquest held by a Justice of the Peace, a verdict of accidental drowning being rendered. The deceased was only five years old.

The Sunday Imbroglio.

Contrary to expectations no arrests were made yesterday for violating the Sunday law, and proceedings were commenced in but three cases, and these before Alderman Neeper, to-wit: Against James Murphy and John Harman, drivers on the Minersville horse railroad, and against R. Law, driver on the Oakland horse railroad, the persons making the same being Henry Beckert in the first two cases, and E. H. Lubber in the last named case. The charge is "performing worldly employment on Sunday, commonly called the Lord's Day." The arrests will be made to-day, and a hearing will be had on Thursday. In Allegheny a number of informations were made for selling liquor on Sunday.

WORK HOUSE COMMITTEE.—The Work House Committee met yesterday morning, and after ordering warrants due, adjourned without transacting any business of public importance.

CENTRAL BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Monthly Meeting—The Central High School—Report of the Principal—Report of the Secretary—The High School Building—Report from the Committee—Report from the Music Committee—Teachers Elected for the Ensuing Year—The Soldiers' Monument—Site Offered—The High School Faculty.

A regular monthly meeting of the Central Board of Education was held in the office of the High School, corner of Wood street and Sixth avenue, yesterday afternoon.

President Wilson occupied the Chair, and the following members were present: Messrs. Allen, Chadwick, Craig, Cuddy, Duncan, Fleming, Getty, Harrison, Hartman, Hambert, Laufman, Mays, Mitchell, Nobbs, Sergeant, Shaw, Taylor and Wilson, President.

The minutes of the preceding regular and special meetings were read and approved.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE HIGH SCHOOL.

The Secretary read a report from the Principal of the High School, Prof. Philotus Dean, as follows:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN—From May 31st, to June 25th, 1869, the school was in session 19 days.

HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT.

Males	58	Average	55 12-20
Females	77	Average	70 19-20
Total	135	Total average	126 11-20
Greatest attendance of males			58
Least attendance of males			51
Greatest attendance of females			77
Least attendance of females			70
Greatest total attendance			135
Least total attendance			121
Average per cent. attendance of males			95 8
Average per cent. attendance of females			82 1
Average per cent. of attendance			89.7

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

Males attending	1
Females "	8
Total	9

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
From High School	12	5	17
" Normal "	1	6	7
Others	70	0	70
Total attendance	83	6	91

RECAPITULATION

For the month of June, 1869:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	58	77	135
Normal "	1	8	9
Commercial School	70	0	70
	129	115	274

RECAPITULATION

For the term from September, 1868, to June 25, 1869:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
High School	86	100	186
Normal Department	1	91	92
Commercial "	190	28	218
Totals	277	219	496

CONDITION OF THE SCHOOL.

The graduates who have received diplomas from the High School this year, have been sixteen; seven males and nine females; and from the Commercial Department ten males and one female; in all, thirty-two graduates from all the departments.

On the whole, the year has been marked by unprecedented growth, prosperity, and I trust, usefulness. The pupils have exhibited generally a remarkable ambition, and their progress has been very satisfactory. The teachers have labored faithfully and harmoniously in association as an instructing and governing faculty has, with a few exceptions, been pleasant.

Since the examination of the candidates for admission a few have appeared from the nation. The figures attained by them on their second effort are marked in the proper place. According to these figures the standing the following card numbers appear to have attained: Nos. 23, 34, 42, 46, 48, 53, 70, 75, 82, 85, 116, 125, 127.

It is proposed to give others, who may wish to appear, an opportunity to do so during the first week in September.

The department of Surveying and Engineering in the Boys' Normal School is in requirements necessary to make its instruction practical by exercising its classes in the field. I have made inquiries as to the stores that deal in these instruments, and have ascertained that the cost of the necessary outfit of the department will fall within two hundred and fifty dollars.

The Library needs some additions, particularly in the department of the American and modern English poets. Appropriations to the amount of about $20 for this purpose, were made by a former board, but the purchase was not made, owing to the interference of circumstances.

If the school should require for the coming year the same number of teachers which it had during the year just closed, I see no reason to think the best method of designating their respective positions.

Principal and Professor of Natural Science.
Professor of Belles Letters.
Professor of Mathematics.
Professor of Languages.
Professor of Physics.
Professor of Commercial Science.
Teacher of Mathematical Drawing.
Teacher of Book-keeping.
Preceptress.

Owing to the fact that the whole faculty are employed indiscriminately, in conducting the Normal classes, and each department has been placed by the board under the control of the Principal of the High School, I have thought best to recommend the dropping of the title "Normal Professor," and have presented another in its stead, Professorship of Languages.

The recent introduction into the school may make it necessary to provide another room and another teacher, but at this time I am not in possession of sufficient information to enable me in making a recommendation to that effect.

Respectfully submitted,

PHILOTUS DEAN.

On motion of Mr. Getty the report was accepted.

On motion of Mr. Taylor those holding the numbers designated in the report were admitted to the High School.

Mr. Harrison moved that the matter of procuring instruments for the proper study of surveying and engineering, as well as the matter of adding new books to the library, be referred to the High School Committee with power to act. Carried.

The vacancy for Professors of the High School, as recommended in the report of the Principal, was, on motion adjourned.

REPORT FROM THE SECRETARY.

The Secretary reported that warrants to the amount of $18,000 had been drawn during the month of June. The report was accepted and approved and ordered to be filed.

THE NEW HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING.

The Secretary read the report of the Committee on High School Building, as follows:

To the President and Members of the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: The Committee on High School Building would respectfully recommend that contracts for the carpenter work, the balance of the stone work, and the brick work be made at as early a day as practicable.

The Committee would also recommend the use of the same kind of stone for the upper structure as that used in the basement, and that for the face of the building. The stone will be pin-picked, with one inch cut on "draft" border, and that the trimmings be "rubbed" work.

Respectfully submitted,

BY THE COMMITTEE.

The report was received and ordered to be filed.

ELECTION OF MUSIC TEACHERS FOR THE CITY SCHOOLS.

The Secretary also read the report of the Music Committee, as follows:

To the Central Board of Education:

GENTLEMEN: Your committee would nominate the following gentlemen as music teachers for the ensuing year: Mr. W. B. Slack, J. M. Darling, and Henry Horner and Son. Three of the above have labored to the entire satisfaction of your committee, and we feel justified in saying to the satisfaction of all the friends of music in our schools during the past year, and the reputation of the fourth named is such as to justify us in saying that the music department of the latter will continue to grow in favor with scholars, teachers and friends of the schools in the future as it has in the past. The instruction imparted during the past year has been created by the excellent singing of the quartette composed of the above named, and with the addition of the fourth member of the quartette, as teacher, we look for still greater improvements the coming year. Respectfully submitted by the Committee.

The report was received and filed.

Mr. Shaw moved that the name of Mr. John Hughes be substituted in the place of Mr. Winslack.

Several members stated that Mr. Hughes had been a teacher last year, and they had heard his teaching highly spoken of.

Others stated that they had heard considerable said of Mr. Hughes' teaching.

The question was then taken on Mr. Shaw's motion substituting the name of Mr. Hughes for Mr. Slack.

On motion of Mr. Craig, the ayes and nays were recorded as follows:

Ayes—Messrs. Allen, Cuddy, Getty, Hambert, Mitchell, Nobbs, Shaw, and Taylor—8.

Nays—Messrs. Chadwick, Craig, Fleming, Harrison, Hartman, Laufman, Mays, Sergeant, and President Wilson—8.

The amendment was therefore lost.

Mr. Hartman moved that the four gentlemen named in the report be elected. Carried.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs the election was made unanimous.

On motion of Mr. Hartman, the stone recommended by the High School Building Committee for use in the new High School building, was approved. It is the Clarion stone, the same as that being used in the construction of the new City Hall on Smithfield street.

EXONERATION OF TAXES.

A communication was presented from Minas Tindle, Collector of the South Sub-District, reporting exonerations, for taxes, &c., amounting to $291 90. On motion, the communication was received, and the exonerations allowed.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT—SITE OFFERED AS A SITE.

Mr. Hartman offered the following resolution:

WHEREAS, The Committee who have in hand the erection of the Soldiers' Monument have petitioned City Councils to provide a suitable site for the erection of said monument; and,

WHEREAS, The High School lot, situated at Fulton street and Bedford avenue, on many accounts commends itself to the favorable consideration of the whole community; therefore,

Resolved, That the Central Board of Education cordially tender a sufficient portion of the said lot for the uses of the said monument.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Aiken the unfinished business of the previous special meeting was taken up.

THE ALLOTMENT OF TEACHERS.

On motion of Mr. Laufman, the Hiland subdistrict, were allotted one Principal, and five assistant teachers for the ensuing year.

Mr. Aiken said that there was considerable dissatisfaction manifested in reference to the recommendation of the Committee, allotting the Colfax sub-district two assistants, which the Board had adopted at the last meeting. He moved that they be allowed one Principal and one assistant. The Board were now building additional rooms, and the enrollment when the school reopened would be more than commensurate with the advantage allowed the teachers.

The President suggested that a reconsideration of the former action would be necessary.

Mr. Aiken having moved a reconsideration, it was carried, and one principal and one assistant allowed.

The allotment of teachers in the other districts are as follows:

Lincoln—One principal and five assistants.
Liberty—One principal and five assistants.
Moorhead—One principal and twelve assistants.
Lawrence—One principal and seven assistants.
Mt. Albion—One principal and one assistant.
North—One principal and seven assistants.
Minersville—One principal and six assistants.
Oakland—One principal and seven assistants.
O'Hara—One principal and fourteen assistants.
Peebles—One principal and three assistants.
Ralston—One principal and five assistants.
Southside—One principal and eight assistants.
Washington—One principal and eleven assistants.
Howard—One principal and three assistants.
Franklin—One principal and eighteen assistants.
Colored School—One principal and two assistants.

That part of the report referring to the consolidation of the Howard and Mt. Albion, and also Peebles and Colfax districts, for the purpose of electing one Principal, was on motion stricken out.

SALARY OF MUSIC TEACHERS.

Mr. Hartman moved a reconsideration of the former action of the Board fixing the salary of the music teachers at $1,000 per annum. The motion was lost.

The Secretary then read the grades of teachers, as established by the Committee on Teachers and Salaries.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs the grades were adopted as read.

HIGH SCHOOL FACULTY.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, the old Board of Teachers of the High School were re-elected.

The Faculty is as follows:

Principal and Professor of Natural Science—Philotus Dean.
Professor of Belles Lettres—Carlos H. Kennaston.
Professor of Mathematics—H. W. Bancroft.
Professor of Languages—John H. Crumb.
Professor of Physics—Chas. B. Wood.
Professor of Commercial Science—Robert Johnston.
Teacher of Mechanical Drawing—Miss Rachel E. Henderson.
Teacher of Freehand Drawing—Miss Agnes C. Way.
Preceptress—Miss Sarah A. Rutledge.

A communication was read from a number of colored citizens, requesting the reappointment of J. B. Taylor as Principal of the Colored School, in place of Isaiah Atwood, the present incumbent. It will be remembered Mr. Taylor was removed some time ago and Mr. Atwood appointed in his place. Taylor now wants his former position.

No action was made to lay it on the table, but it was lost.

On motion of Mr. Shaw, the communication was referred to the Colored School Committee, with instructions to examine into the matter, and report at the same gentleman, the election of teachers for the Colored School was postponed until next meeting.

The Secretary read a number of bills, and on motion, warrants were ordered for their payment.

MORE EXONERATIONS.

The Collector of the Eleventh, old Seventh, ward, reported lost taxes to the amount of $356 26, and exonerations amounting to $29 30, making a total of $385 56, and on motion, both were allowed.

On motion of Mr. Nobbs, Hugh Boyce was elected Janitor of the High School building for the ensuing year.

On motion adjourned.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

Adjourned Meeting Last Evening—Election of Borough Constable.

The Council of the Borough of Birmingham held an adjourned meeting last evening, at the office of Burgess Salisbury, on Fourteenth street, for the purpose of filling the vacancy in the office of Borough Constable, occasioned by the resignation of George Smith.

Members present—Messrs. Redman, Mellwaine, Schwarm, Ward, Oliver and Burgess Salisbury, who occupied the Chair.

The Clerk being absent, Mr. Oliver was elected *pro tem.*

It was stated by the Burgess that the election of a borough Constable was in order, at the same time he enumerated a list of applicants for the position.

The following nominations were made: Messrs. Hosea Husted, Philip Demmel, Wm. McNally, Peter Geol, John Duff and G. F. Vogel.

Connell then proceeded to hold an election by marking, with the following result: Demmel, 8; Husted, 1; the other candidates none. Mr. Demmel was declared elected.

On motion of Mr. Schwarm, the Burgess was authorized to swear in the Constable elect, or as soon as he shall have furnished the required bond of fifteen hundred dollars, with his character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

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Velvets, Brussels & 3-Plys,

Of our own recent importation and selected from Eastern Manufacturers, and THE VERY NEWEST DESIGNS.

Medium and Low Priced Ingrains,

Very Superior Quality and Colors.

An extra quality of

RAG CARPET.

We are now Selling many of the above

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

McCALLUM BROS.,

51 Fifth Avenue.

NEW CARPETS.

Just Opened a Choice Assortment of

Brussels, Tapestry Brussels, Three-Ply, Ingrain and Common

CARPETS,

To Fill up since Close of Spring Trade.

THE FINEST ASSORTMENT IN THE CITY OF

WHITE, CHECK AND FANCY

MATTINGS,

At Lower Rates than Heretofore.

FULL LINES OF

OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, &c.

Oliver McClintock & Co.,

23 FIFTH AVENUE.

JULY, 1869.

SPECIAL SALE OF

CARPETS.

WE OFFER AT RETAIL FOR THIRTY DAYS ONLY,

A Line of New and Choice Patterns

English Tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain and Other Carpets,

AT LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION, and our entire stock, from which makes it an object to buy this month, as these goods have never been offered so low.

Our Store will close at 5 P. M. until September 1st.

McFARLAND & COLLINS

71 AND 73 FIFTH AVENUE,

SECOND FLOOR.

NEW CARPETS,

FINE CARPETS,

CHEAP CARPETS,

Oil Cloths,

WINDOW SHADES,

MATTINGS.

Bovard, Rose & Co.

21 FIFTH AVENUE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DOCUMENT

TIE ENVELOPES.

Made from heavy Manilla Paper, with fine smooth lining, and gummed flaps. Offered in sheets ready to cut, so that they preserve the shape.

No better envelope for the money than should be used without them, as they keep papers neat, clean and unsoiled.

Six sizes and three thicknesses always on hand. Call and examine them.

J. R. WELDIN & CO.,

Stationers and Booksellers,

101 WOOD STREET.

IMPORTANT

NEW BOOKS.

JOHN STUART MILL ON THE SUBJECTION OF WOMEN	$1 25
DR. HUDSON'S SHELL ON WOMAN'S SUFFRAGE	1 50
THE LOGIC OF THE HOLY SPIRIT, being the second part of Philosophy of the Plan of Salvation	1 50
THE SPECTRUM ANALYSIS. Six Lectures by Dr. Huggins	9 00
FOREST LIFE IN ACADIA. Sketches of Sport and Natural History in the Provinces of the Canadian Dominion; beautifully illustrated	3 00
CREDO: A book devoted to questions now in the minds of many	1 50
AN AMERICAN WOMAN IN EUROPE, By Mrs. C. H. DALL	1 50
LAMPS, PITCHERS AND TRUMPETS. Lectures on the Vocation of Woman	1 75
MRS. CAROLINE H. DALLS NEW BOOK	
MRS. CHILDLESS' FATTY GRAYS JOURNEY	1 25
AUERBACH'S VILLA ON THE RHINE	2 00
Shelford's Translation	1 75
GLOBE EDITION OF THE SAME	

FOR SALE BY

R. S. DAVIS & CO.,

193 LIBERTY ST., near Sixth.

WALL PAPER.

WALL PAPER.

JAMES HOWARD,

Manufacturer, Importer and Dealer in

Wall Paper, Window Shades, Manilla, Roofing and Wrapping Papers.

COR. SMITHFIELD AND SEVENTH AV

Felt, Cement and Gravel Roofing.

WALL PAPER.

'The Old Paper Store in a New Place.'

W. P. MARSHALL'S

NEW WALL PAPER STORE,

191 LIBERTY STREET,

NEAR MARKET.

SPRING GOODS ARRIVING DAILY

STYLES, NEW AND OLD, TO SUIT ALL TASTES.

FISH, FISH, FISH.

Potomac Shad, in half barrels;
Potomac Herring; in barrels;
Mackerel, Nos. 1, 2 and 3, in various sized packages;
White Fish; Lake Herring;

For sale low to the trade by

WATT, LANG & CO.,

172 AND 174 WOOD STREET.

GREAT WESTERN

Planing Mill and Box Factory

Cor. Third Street and Duquesne Way,

WILL FURNISH

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.

JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly executed. WS

F. E. UDELL,

DEALER IN

Factory, Goshen and W. R.

CHEESE,

RAVENNA, OHIO.

Orders by mail, with satisfactory references, promptly filled and delivered free of cartage on cars. I guarantee all Cheese sent out by me.

F. E. UDELL.

WS

MILLINERY GOODS.

GREAT

Clearing Out Sale

1869. July 1869.

THE LARGEST STOCK

OF

Straw Goods,

Straw Goods,

Straw Goods,

Ever Offered in this Market,

AT

R. H. Palmer's,

84

WOOD STREET,

CONSISTING OF

MEN'S AND BOYS'

HATS,

OF ALL STYLES, COLORS AND PRICES.

LADIES, MISSES

AND

CHILDREN'S HATS

OF ALL THE LATEST NOVELTIES.

SUN HATS,

EVERY SIZE, COLOR AND PRICE.

A FULL STOCK

OF

MILLINERY

GOODS.

Ribbons, Ribbons, Satins, Satins, Silks, Berages,

French Flowers, Crapes, Illusions, Frames, &c., &c.